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22	14	230	247
38	11	Bharat Khaddar Nilayam, (West Godavary Dist.)	Bharat Khaddar Nilayam, Tanuku (West Godavary Dist.)
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MAHATMA GANDHI

[Photo - Guru Datta Studio
Ahmedabad]

KHADI GUIDE.

Introduction.

Case for the Charkha.

The importance of the Charkha and Khadi i.e. handspun and handwoven cloth in our national economy is undoubtedly gaining more and more recognition and although the case for the Charkha has been stated so often by Gandhiji among others it will not still be out of place to summarise here in brief the arguments for spinning as the only immediately practicable cottage industry for the vast masses of the country.

Sole Claim.

It is necessary at the outset to remove one misapprehension which again and again crops up in the arguments used against the Charkha. Spinning is not put forward as the sole occupation for any class of people; it is not intended that it should compete with, or displace any existing type of industry. There is therefore no meaning in comparing the earnings out of spinning with other whole-time occupations and declaring them to be too meagre. The sole claim urged in its favour is that it is the only immediately practicable supplementary occupation that can be offered to the vast mass of the population. Dr. Harold H. Mann, formerly Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, stated in the main the case for the Charkha, when he declared at an interview on the eve of his retirement that the empty stomach was the greatest obstacle to progress in India; no country could ever hope to be prosperous if the majority of its population were idle for six months of the year, and no matter in what other way Mr. Gandhi had gone astray, he had penetrated into

the secret of the poverty of India when he advocated the spinning wheel, no matter if it did produce only a few annas a day.

Two Undisputed facts.

The Charkha, then, rests upon these two facts—both of them undisputed—viz., the abnormal poverty of India and the idleness of the overwhelming mass of the population for about half the year. It is not necessary, in order to appraise the extent of the poverty of India, to go into all the details of the different estimates of average income, that have been made ever since Dadabhoy Naoroji started the attempt. It is sufficient to know that no fair estimate places it at much above Rs. 50/- per head per annum and that compared with other civilised countries in this respect India stands at the bottom of the list. Here are the pre-war figures of annual income per capita of different countries :—

United Kingdom	...	...	...	Rs. 750
U. S. A.	...	...	...	" 1080
Germany	...	...	...	" 450
France	...	...	...	" 570
Italy	...	...	...	" 345
Canada	...	...	...	" 600
Australia	...	...	...	" 810
Japan	...	...	...	" 90
India	...	...	...	" 36

Explanation of the Poverty.

The explanation of this almost incredible poverty is to be found in the fact that the vast population of India is mainly rural and agricultural without any other supplementary occupation, that agriculture itself, owing, among other reasons, to excessive fragmentation of holdings, yields but a scanty

living and does not fully occupy the agriculturist all through the year and the want of any supplementary occupation keeps him in enforced idleness for a large part of the year. One has only to glance at the statistics given in the census report to understand the truth of the above propositions. The essentially rural character of India's population can be seen from the fact that out of the total population of 31,89,42,480 28,64,76,205 or nearly 90% lives in villages. A glance at the occupational statistics would show how the population stands as to sources of living. The following are the figures —

Agriculture.	70.9% with 45% workers and 55% dependents.
Industries organised.	1%
Trade.	6%
Transport.	2%
Administration.	2%

Condition of Agriculture.

The above shows that the organised industries on which so much store is laid has not so far absorbed more than 1% of the population and has not been able to fill up in the least the gap left by the general extinction of almost all the old indigenous industries. Agriculture is still the only source of living for three quarters of the population. And what is the condition of this industry which is the sole means of living for so large a portion of the population? It yields even in normal seasons a poor and precarious living. The holdings are too small and very often scattered to make cultivation profitable. The total cultivated area in British India is estimated to be near 225 million acres. This hardly leaves an acre per head to the agricultural population. The average size of a holding in the different provinces is stated to be as under:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Assam,	2.96
Bengal.	3.12
Bihar & Orissa.	3.09
Bombay.	12.15
Burma.	5.65
C. P. & Behar.	8.48
Madras.	4.91
N. W. F. Provinces.	11.22
Punjab.	9.18
U. P.	2.51

Even the above figures, small as they are, do not give quite the idea of the smallness of the holdings. For in certain areas as in the thickly populated parts of Behar the tenant holdings are stated to average less than half an acre. It is on such impoverished holdings that 72% of the population has to subsist. It is clear that such holdings cannot possibly engage the cultivator all through the year.

Forced idleness.

"The cultivator" says Mr. Thompson, the Census Commissioner for Bengal "works fairly hard when he ploughs his land and puts down his crops and again when he harvests them but for most of the year he has little or nothing to do." Mr. Edye, writing of U. P., says "agriculture of this kind involves very hard work for certain short periods and almost complete inactivity for the rest of the year." As regards C P., Mr. Houghton states that when once the Kharif crop is raised at the end of the rains "there is scarcity of employment until shortly before the break of the next monsoon." The work done by the average cultivator in the Punjab, says Mr. Calvert, does not represent more than 150 days full labour for 12 months.

The remedy.

This state of affairs points to one important cause of the poverty of the agriculturist—the want of employment for half the year. The remedy therefore must be the provision of one or more supplementary occupations to fill the idle hours. It is necessary to remember that the cultivator cannot be expected to go in search of work but on the other hand the work should be brought to his own doors; and the occupation suggested should be one that is immediately practicable and which, while it will not stand in the way of his taking up to more profitable occupations if any, can always be resorted to in case of seasonal unemployment and will be available in his own home to every member of his family. Taking all these considerations into account there is no industry that can answer the tests like spinning or can promise results of equal magnitude in the near future. The advantages of spinning over any other industry from this point of view which render it preeminently suitable as a remedy for India's present economic distress have been summarised as under in 'Young India' October 1st 1926:—

"1. It is immediately practicable, because

- (a) It does not require any capital or costly implements to put it into operation. Both the raw material and the implements for working it can be cheaply and locally obtained.
- (b) It does not require any higher degree of skill or intelligence than the ignorant and poverty stricken masses of India possess.
- (c) It requires so little exertion that even little children and old men can practice it and so contribute their mite to the family fund.

- (a) It does not require the ground to be prepared for its introduction afresh as the spinning tradition is still alive among the people.
2. It is universal and permanent, as next to food yarn alone can be sure of always commanding an unlimited and ready market at the very doorsteps of the worker, and thus ensures a steady regular income to the impoverished agriculturist.
 3. It is independent of monsoon conditions and so can be carried on even during famine times.
 4. It is not opposed to the religious or social susceptibilities of the people.
 5. It provides a most perfect ready means of fighting famine.
 6. It carries work to the very cottage of the peasant and thus prevents the disintegration of the family under economic distress.
 7. It alone can restore some of the benefits of the village communities of India now well-nigh ruined.
 8. It is the backbone as much of the hand-weaver as of the agriculturist, as it alone can provide a permanent and stable basis for the hand-loom industry which at present is supporting from 8 to 10 million people and supplies about one-third of the clothing requirements of India.
 9. Its revival would give a fillip to a host of cognate and allied village occupations and thus rescue the villages from the state of decay into which they have fallen

An appreciable addition

But it is said all the above advantages may be there, still spinning yields a miserable pittance and is therefore

little better than economic waste. In making this objection it is forgotten that spinning is not put forward as the principal occupation for anybody, and once this is clearly understood, it needs no argument to show that the daily income of an anna and a half that spinning yields is by no means an inappreciable addition to an income that has been estimated to average not much more than two annas a day.

Proved by experience

But there is no need for argument in this connection. The experiences of the last few years gives the best answer to this sort of objection. The village folk who took to spinning during these years have not deserted it for any more profitable supplementary occupation, because of the sole and simple reason that there was none such at hand for them; and it is only want of capacity to visualise the extent of the poverty that has overtaken this country that can put forward the objection that it is not remunerative enough; and to all such a visit to any one of the principal centres of Khadi production will be an effective eye-opener.

Some figures

Here are some figures gleaned after careful investigation of the conditions in some of the Khadi areas of Tamil Nad to show what an effective means of supplementary income the Charkha has been to the spinning families.—

1. Name of village.
2. Number of wheels.
3. Annual earnings from spinning in rupees.
4. Annual agricultural and other incomes of spinning families in rupees.
5. Percentage of 3 to 4

1	2	3	4	5
Pudupalayam area.				
1. Uppupalayam	25	460	3360	13%
2. Sembampalayam	29	450	3065	15%
3. Puliampatti	20	346	2650	13%
4. Chithalandur	25	375	2150	17½%
5. Pudupalayam	25	336	2398	14%
Kanoor area.				
6. Komarapalayam	60	1398	9009	15½%
7. Chellampalayam	14	242	2190	11%
Uttukuli area.				
8. Velampalayam	25	401	1400	28½%
9. Papampalayam	68	1205	5220	23%
10. Sembampalayam	14	372	2672	14%

The above figures show that the Charkha has given in the particular year under investigation an addition of 11 to 28% to the income of the spinning families in the villages taken as a whole. In the case of individual families the results were even more striking, the earning from spinning representing an addition of 50 to 60% to the other incomes.

Comparison with mills.

But it is asked all that is stated above may be true, still can hand-spinning stand the competition of the mills? It may be pointed out in this connection that even to-day in several parts of the Punjab, U. P., Behar, Andhra, Rajasthan, etc. large quantities of half and full Khadi are produced and consumed without any effort on anybody's part and that in spite of the competition of foreign and Indian mill cloth; and this shows that the Khadi that is produced in those parts is being found suitable, durable and on the whole cheap by the consumers. But it is undoubtedly true that at present the cost of Khadi to the city consumer is generally

somewhat more, and in the finer varieties, considerably more than that of mill cloth of the corresponding quality. Even here it is necessary to remember that the cost of production of the hand-spun cloth has been progressively going down since the early years and there are still large economies to be effected. The reduction in prices since 1922 has in most cases been more than 25%, and in some cases even 50%, and that in spite of considerable improvement in quality both in respect of the count of yarn used and closeness of texture. And as has been pointed out above there are still large economies to be effected. The spinner has to be taught the need and the profit of stocking his or her own cotton for spinning. The wages both for spinning and weaving have to be standardised. There is still a large difference between the charges for weaving mill yarn and those for weaving hand-spun yarn. Improvement in the quality of yarn is bound to facilitate a reduction in weaving charges without any detriment to the weaver. The activities as a whole have largely to be decentralised. The industry has altogether to be taken to the stage which it once occupied in our national life and become a local industry universal throughout the country, the product both of the charkha and the loom finding its market in the locality and in the neighbourhood. With improvement in the quality of the yarn produced, with general increase in the output both of the charkha and the loom and with the growth in the volume of production there are bound to be large economies effected which will enable a more favourable comparison of Khadi prices with those of mill cloth. But it may be that even with all these the cost of Khadi to the city consumer will not be cheaper than that of mill cloth. But no one need grudge the small excess that he will have to pay for Khadi if note is taken of the beneficial results to the community at large. While the individual consumer may be gaining a little by purchasing mill cloth

in preference to Khadi the nation may be losing in a number of ways as for instance the cost of machinery etc., which we have to import from foreign countries. If again we remember that our object is to find some stable supplementary occupation for the millions of agriculturists spread all over the country, that the existing mills with their investment of crores have not found work for more than 4,00,000 labourers, it is easy to see that the mills cannot serve the object in view. Above all it should be noted that every two annas earned by the village labourer in his home is so much that has to that extent purified and strengthened our village organisation, while every two annas earned at the factory has to that extent undermined the health and not merely the health but the morals of our rural population. If one takes all these into consideration, one need not grudge the few annas that he may have to pay more for Khadi.

Means to Supplement mill production

But there is another aspect from which the Khadi movement may be viewed—as an effort to supplement the production of the indigenous mills so as to achieve the national objective of a boycott of foreign cloth. To the superficial observer it may perhaps appear that the Charkha cannot be an effective instrument to supplement the mills' production and that the obvious method to achieve the boycott is an extension of the mill industry. But looking to the rate of progress in the mill industry during the last two decades, the capital of nearly 30 to 40 crores that will be required to set up the additional number of spindles and looms that will be needed, and the difficulties regarding skilled labour, it will appear an exceedingly doubtful proposition to rely exclusively on the extension of the mill industry for achieving the elimination of foreign cloth in any reasonably

short period. On the other hand we have an unlimited number of charkhas available for work almost immediately. In many of the provinces spinning is even to-day somewhat of a live tradition and in addition there is a large number of charkhas lying idle for want of adequate market for their output. The Khadi output figures that the Association reports represent only work done directly under the auspices of the Association. There is a much larger number of charkhas working to-day whose output of yarn does not come into the Association account. In Punjab for instance, in 43 villages alone where the Punjab Branch operates it is found that 42712 charkhas are working. Even taking an average of 25 lbs. of yarn as the output per charkha for a year the output per year must be more than 10 lacs of lbs. The production of Khadi by the Punjab Branch of the Association, however, is only Rs. 84,691-8-0, which could not have absorbed more than 5% of the total output of yarn even in that limited area. More or less a similar state of affairs exists in Rajasthan, Andhra, East Bengal, U. P. and other provinces. This will give an idea of the materials that lie ready to hand for work. If all the charkhas running at present can be set to work fully and if in addition the idle charkhas can be brought out for work, we can, without any outlay of capital on plant or machinery, arrange for the production of a very large part of the yarn that will be necessary to replace foreign imported cloth. The available number of charkhas and looms point to great possibilities. What is needed is an appreciation of the possibilities by the educated class and the drawing up of an efficient plan of action. If this is ensured and effective propaganda carried on among the vast millions of consumers to eschew foreign cloth completely and, if necessary, restrict their clothing needs temporarily to some extent and if further the educated and well-to-do classes in the cities who set the fashion to the villagers of wearing glossy and seemingly fine


foreign fabrics now reset the healthier life-giving fashion of wearing the indigenous home made cloth, then there is no doubt it will be possible to achieve comparatively very large results in the direction of eliminating foreign cloth.

But whether the charkha will help in the complete achievement of the boycott of foreign cloth or not, there is no doubt that to-day the indigenous mills are not able to satisfy in full the needs of the country in respect of its clothing requirements. The output of the charkha is therefore a needed addition and to the extent that it is fostered will diminish the use of foreign cloth in the country. And if this fact is understood and the other economic considerations urged earlier in this chapter appreciated, the educated classes in the country will feel no hesitation in extending all possible support to the movement.

Centre of other constructive activities

Before closing this introduction reference may be made to the fact that in many areas Khadi has become the centre of many other activities conducive to the betterment of the villages around. It has served to help in the anti-drink campaign; it has enabled village education to be undertaken on a small scale; it has in some instances helped even in anti-untouchability work. Some of the Khadi organisations are also giving some amount of medical relief to the villages around. Above all Khadi has brought the educated worker into living touch with village life and its problems. The Khadi Ashrams in Gujarat, particularly in Bardoli, the organisations in Bengal, the Gandhi Ashram at Tiruchengodu, the Ashram at Hudli, the Rajasthan Branch of the Charkha Sangh are only a few of the well-known organisations that have made Khadi the centre of other activities of village reconstruction.

The following pages, it is hoped, will give some idea of the ramifications of Khadi activity in the country. They are intended to indicate the general features of the work that is going on rather than give a full description of it. For additional information regarding any aspect of the work as also for detailed price lists and samples enquiries must be addressed to the head-quarters of the particular organisation concerned.



ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first introduction of the charkha and hand-spinning in the national programme was at the special session of the Congress in 1920 when hand-spinning and the wearing of khadi i.e., hand-spun hand-woven cloth were prescribed as "measures of discipline and self-sacrifice for every man, woman and child." At the Nagpur Congress the resolution was reiterated and in the following March the All India Congress Committee at Bezwada called upon the nation to get ready 20 lakhs of working charkhas. Khadi was worked from that date by the different Congress Committees as part of their own programme of work. In 1922 an All India Khadi Department was created by the A.I.C.C., for supervising the work but the actual work itself was being carried on by the several provincial and subordinate Congress committees till December 1923 when the Congress at Cocanada started the All India Khadi Board to supervise and control all the khadi work in the country in co-operation with Provincial Khadi Boards to be established by the several Provincial Congress Committees. This organisation lasted till September 1925 when the All India Spinners' Association was started by Mahatma Gandhi.

The Association was started in September 1925 at Patna as a result of the need felt for an expert organisation, unaffected by politics, for the development of hand-spinning and khadi. The All India Congress Committee which met at Patna at the same time passed a resolution transferring to the Association all the Congress investments in Khadi including the assets of the All India Khadi Board and the Provincial Khadi Boards that had come into existence as a result of the Cocanada Congress decision. The constitution of the Association was adopted at an inaugural meeting on 23rd September,

1925. It has since been amended and the amended constitution is as follows :—

1. Whereas the time has arrived for the establishment of an expert organisation for the development of hand-spinning and khaddar and whereas experience has shown that such development is not possible without a permanent organisation, unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes or political bodies, an organisation called the All India Spinners' Association is hereby established with the consent of the All India Congress Committee as an integral part of the Congress organisation. but with independent existence and powers

2. (a) The said Association shall consist of members and associates and donors hereinafter defined and shall have a Board of Trustees who shall also be the Governing Body of the Association.

(b) That the said Board of Trustees and Executive Council shall consist of the undermentioned twelve persons who shall hold office for life, provided they continue to be A class members of the Association, and three other persons who shall hold office for one year elected by the members of the Association from among its A class members annually, provided that for this purpose no one who has not been on the rolls continuously for two years at the time of election shall be entitled to vote.

Names of members of the Board of Trustees and Executive Council —

(1) Mahatma Gandhi; (2) Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, (3) Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, (4) Sjt. G. B. Deshpande; (5) Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya; (6) Babu Rajendra Prasad. (7) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; (8) Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta (9) Sjt.

Vallabhbhai Patel. (10) Sjt. Manilal Kothari and (11) Sjt. S. G. Banker. (12) Kept vacant.

3. That the funds and assets now held by the All India Spinners' Association and its various branches shall vest in the Board of Trustees who shall also be the Executive Council of the Association, and they shall hold the same for the purposes of the Association.

4. The Council shall have the right to raise loans, to collect subscriptions, to hold immovable property, to invest funds under proper security, to give and take mortgage for the furtherance of hand-spinning and khaddar, to give financial assistance to khaddar organisations by way of loans, gifts or bounties, to help or establish schools or institutions where hand-spinning is taught, to help or open khaddar stores, to establish a Khaddar Service, to act as agency on behalf of the Congress to receive self-spun yarn as subscription to the Congress and to issue certificates and to do all the things that may be considered necessary for the furtherance of its objects, with power to make regulations for the conduct of affairs of the Association or the Council and to make such amendments in the present constitution, as may be considered necessary from time to time.

5. Any vacancy in the Board of Trustees and Executive Council occurring by reason of resignation, death or other-wise, shall be filled up by the remaining members from amongst A class members of the Association, provided, however, the person appointed in place of a life-member will be a member for life, while the person appointed in place of a member elected for the year will be member for the remaining period of the term.

6 Four members shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Board of Trustees and Executive Council.

7. All decisions shall be taken by majority of votes.

8. The Council shall keep an accurate account of all subscriptions, donations and fees, whether in cash or kind, and of expenditure. The books shall be open to public inspection and shall be audited by competent auditors every three months.

9. The Board of Trustees and Executive Council shall have a central office. They shall elect a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer from among their number who shall each hold office for 3 years.

10. All persons desirous of becoming members of the Congress shall send their yarn subscriptions to the central office with particulars in the following form:—

To

The Secretary,

All India Spinners' Association.

Sir,

I enclose herewith.yards of yarn..... ..in weight spun by me, being my subscription to the National Congress. I am a member of the..... ..
wish to become

* Congress Committee My age is.... ..My occupation is..... ..My address is..... ..

Signature..... ..(Please sign legibly and if a woman, state whether married or unmarried).

Date..... ..

11. Upon receipt of the subscription the Secretary shall examine the quantity and quality of yarn and, if found satisfactory, shall send to the Congress Committee concerned a certificate in the following form:—

* Give name of Committee.

"This is to certify that.....Of.....has sent to the A. I. S. A.....yards of yarn being subscription for membership of the Congress for the year.....in.....Congress Committee of.....P. C. C."

A duplicate of the certificate with the signature of the Secretary shall be sent to the sender of the yarn.

12. The central office shall keep a separate ledger containing a list with full particulars of all yarn received by the A. I. S. A. for membership of the Congress.

13. There shall be two classes of members of the Association, A and B:—

(i) The A class shall consist of persons above eighteen years of age and habitually wearing khaddar, who deposit regularly from month to month with the treasurer or any agency duly appointed thereto by the Council 1000 yards of self-spun yarn, well twisted and uniform.‡

(ii) The B class shall consist of persons above eighteen years of age, habitually wearing Khaddar, who pay an annual subscription of 2000 yards of self-spun yarn, well twisted and uniform.

14. Any yarn paid to the Association for membership of the National Congress shall be considered part of the subscription to the Association.

15. The duty of every member, both A and B classes, shall be to carry on propaganda for hand-spinning and khaddar.

16. When in any area fifty members have been enrolled they may elect from among the members of class A an advisory committee of five to advise the Council about matters relating to the area.

17. Those who pay the All India Spinners' Association Rs. 12/- per year in advance and habitually wear khaddar shall be entitled to be enrolled as Associate members of the Association.

18. Any person who wears khaddar habitually and pays in advance a consolidated amount of Rs. 500/- shall become a Life Associate of the Association.

19. All Associates will be entitled to receive free of charge copies of statements, balance sheets, and minutes of proceedings of the Council.

20. Every person wishing to join the Association shall apply in the following form:—

To

The 'B' class membership has been abolished, and consequential changes made in articles 2 (b), 5, 13, 15, 16, and 20

to become a member and I forward herewith.....as my subscription for.....Please enrol me as a member
an associate
an associate

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).....

(Full address),.....

Date,.....

21. If any member fails to send his yarn quota for six months he shall cease to be a member.

One of the members of the first Executive Council Sjt. Maganlal K. Gandhi, passed away in April last year. His death is an irreparable loss to the Association and indeed to the whole

Khadi movement. His unsurpassed devotion and technical knowledge had been at the service of Khadi ever since the movement was started. He was the Director of the Technical Department of the A. I. S. A. till his death. In grateful recognition of his services to Khadi in general and to the Association in particular, the Executive Council of the Association at its meeting on 12th May 1928 at Sabarmati resolved to raise a Khadi museum in his name for which a lakh of rupees has been called for. Rs. 22000/- have till now been received from several donors.

The Council of the Association is carrying on the work in the several provinces through its appointed agents. The names of the agents and the secretaries in the several provinces are given below :—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Agent.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
Andhra	Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya.	Sjt. V. Narayanamurthy
Behar	Babu Rajendra Prasad	„ Lakshmi Narayan
Bengal	Sjt. Satis Ch Das Gupta	
Burma	„ Nanalal Kalidas	
Karnatak	„ Gangadharrao Deshpande	„ H. S. Kaujalgi.
Maharashtra	„ V. V. Dastane.	„ Shree Krishna Das Jaju
Punjab	Dr. Gopichand Bhargava	„ Kishanchand Bhatia
Rajasthan	Seth Jamnalal Bajaj	„ B. S. Deshpande
Tamil Nad		„ N. S. Varadachari.
U. P.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	„ J. B. Kripalani
Utkal		„ Niranjan Patnaik

The assets of the All India and other Boards transferred to the Association under the resolution of the Congress amounted to about 14 lakhs. As a result of collections made for the Das Memorial Fund during Gandhiji's tours in the country and other donations the Association has received about another seven lakhs. Altogether at present the Association is func-



SJT MAGANLAL GANDHI.



Khadi Service Students—Spinning



Khadi Service Students—Carding.

tioning with a capital of nearly 22 lakhs. Almost the whole of this sum is lying invested in the different centres of work in the various provinces. Much of it is invested in the centres directly run by the Association or its branches, but a considerable part, over 5 lakhs, is in the form of loans advanced to recognised Khadi organisations. The investments in the different provinces as on 30 9-28 are as under :—

Andhra	Rs. 1,61,412—2—5
Assam	" 7,604—11—0
Behar	" 3,42,751—3—5
Bengal	" 2,98,050—0—0
Bombay	" 1,25,000—0—1
Burma	" 23,700—5—7
Delhi	" 46,658—8—9
Karnatak	" 1,05,821—12—2½
Maharashtra	" 1,21,984—3—3
Punjab	" 77,428—12—6½
Rajasthan	" 58,040—10—10
Tamil Nad & Kerala	" 6,34,333—2—1
U. P.	" 56,286—3—3
Utkal	" 98,088—15—7
	<hr/>
	Rs. 21,57,160—11—0
	<hr/>

At the beginning of every financial year the central office gets the budget and programme of work from the different provincial branches of the Association. The Council considers the schemes, and the provincial branches carry on the work in accordance with the sanction of the Council.

Some idea of the extent of the Khadi activities in the country may be gathered from the fact that there are nearly a thousand workers now engaged in Khadi work in the different provinces. The precise figures for the private organisa-

tions are not available, but those in the A. I. S. A. and in several aided public organisations alone number 741 as under:-

<i>A. I. S. A.</i>		<i>Aided Organisations.</i>	
Central Office	9	Khadi Pratisthan	95
Technical Department	8	Abhoy Ashram	63
Andhra	46	Prabartak Sangh	15
Behar	77	Khalispur Ashram	12
Bombay Bhandars	20	Vidyashram	17
Burma	3	Arambagh Khadi Karya	5
Karnatak	26	Gandhi Ashram,	
Maharashtra	41	Tiruchengodu	10
Punjab	26	Gandhi Ashram, Meerut	13
Rajasthan	28		—
Tamil Nad	144		230
U. P.	30		—
Utkal	53		
	<hr/>		
	511		

With the workers in the private organisations the number must reach very nearly one thousand, and these are distributed over 260 centres of work throughout the country. Of the above 110 are centres of production, the remaining are sale centres. Distributed according to provinces the numbers are as under:—

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Production centres</i>	<i>Sale centres</i>
Andhra	21	14
Behar	9	16
Bengal	17	20
Bombay	...	2
Burma	...	1
Delhi	3	2
Gujarat	6	3
Karnatak	7	10

Maharashtra	6	24
Punjab	6	12
Rajasthan	9	3
Tamil Nad	17	25
Kerala	2	3
U. P.	3	6
Utkal	4	9
	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 150

In some of the above centres more than one organisation is working. Each production centre covers a number of villages. Some are small, covering only about half a dozen villages, while at the other end is a centre like Tirupur in Tamil Nad where a number of organisations are working, receiving yarn from more than a hundred villages. The activities of the production centres cover in all 2198 villages, and benefit 703 carders 90272 spinners and 4672 weavers. Distributed according to provinces the figures are as under.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>No of villages covered.</i>	<i>Carders</i>	<i>Spinners</i>	<i>Weavers.</i>
Andhra	362	260	13157	1111
Behar	figures not received.			
Bengal*	48	...	2350	104
Delhi*	63	...	977	68
Gujarat*	129	23	1457	193
Karnatak	180	...	2992	232
Maharashtra	53	88	829	90
Punjab	82	...	42712	487
Rajasthan	171	200	5176	613
Tamil Nad & Kerala	925	...	18225	1474
U. P.	121	132	1209	268
Utkal	64	...	1188	32
	<hr/> 2198	<hr/> 703	<hr/> 90272	<hr/> 4672

* Figures incomplete.

It is difficult exactly to say how much gets distributed as wages to spinners and weavers as a result of the activities of these centres, since in some areas yarn is purchased directly from spinners at weekly markets, and sometimes Khadi even is so purchased from weavers. But precise figures are available in the case of centres where cotton and yarn are issued out to spinners and weavers respectively and wages paid for work. Taking these figures as the basis for purposes of calculation it will be found that out of the total production of over 24 lakhs worth of Khadi during the year 1927-28 the raw material would have accounted for about 8 lakhs and the over-head charges of production for another 2 lakhs and, nearly the whole of the balance of 14 lakhs would have been distributed as wages to spinners and weavers.

The figures of production and sale for the year 1927-28 are as under for the different provinces:—

<i>Province,</i>	<i>Production.</i>	<i>Sale.</i>
Andhra	2,94,083	3,71,698
Behar	2,12,441	2,43,359
Bengal	3,28,609	4,10,632
Bombay	...	3,06,258
Burma	...	25,451
Delhi	16,758	19,809
Gujarat	37,649	95,835
Karnatak	73,970	1,12,193
Kashmir	22,219	...
Maharashtra	37,036	1,95,590
Punjab	84,692	1,07,538
Rajasthan	1,41,710	1,41,473
Tamil Nad & Kerala	997,466	10,23,521
U. P. & Gandhi Ashram	1,16,365	1,97,026
Utkal	53,384	58,251
	<hr/> 24,16,382	<hr/> 33,08,634

For the purpose of taking Khadi to the consumers' own homes, especially in the villages, the Association has put into force a hawking scheme. The details of this scheme are as under —

1 Hawking commission is payable only to certified hawkers who have been regularly appointed for the purpose by the provincial branch of the A. I. S. A. or any other agency specially authorised by the A. I. S. A.

2 Hawking is of two kinds, urban and rural. The commission for urban hawking is one anna on every rupee of sale. The commission for rural hawking is Rs 15/- for the first Rs. 100/- of sale every month and thereafter one anna on every rupee. There should be a minimum sale of Rs. 100/- per month by a hawker, before he can be entitled to the special rate of commission. For the purpose of this provision every place with a population of less than 5000 shall be considered a village.

3. Every hawker is required to deposit cash security to cover the value of goods advanced to him for sale.

4. He has to sell the goods at the prices advised by the supply depot. He will be given bill-books, and every item of sale must be supported by a bill.

5 The hawking commission bill must be sent to the Central Office for sanction through the Provincial Office at the latest within two months of the period of hawking.

Under this scheme there are now 143 hawkers. Value of goods hawked during the year 1927-28 was over Rs 1,25,000/- and the commission distributed amounted to Rs 14,505-15-6.

With a view to encourage private enterprise in Khadi sales the Council of the Association has sanctioned a bounty scheme, under which an annual bounty of 2% may be paid to private Khadi dealers on the value of their sales subject to certain conditions. The conditions are as under —

(a) The value of only Khadi sold at a price of Re 1-0-0 or below per yard shall be taken into account.

(b) Only goods sold at a price of 6% over cost price plus freight or less shall be taken into account.

(c) Only retail sales shall be taken into account.

Note:—No stock of Khadi sold will be entitled to to the benefit of the bounty more than once.

(d) There should be a sale in the year of at least twice the amount of capital invested.

(e) The total amount of sales should be above Rs 1000/- a year.

(f) There should be no cloth offered for sale at the Bhandar other than genuine cotton fabric, handspun and handwoven, both warp and weft.

(g) All accounts and purchases of stock should be made available for inspection and audit.

(h) The payment of the bounty will in any case be at the discretion of the All India Spinners' Association.

Applications for bounty should be in the prescribed form, and should be accompanied by the audited statements of accounts of the organisation applying, for the year for which bounty is claimed, as also a list of the organisations supplying goods to the applicant bhandar.

Technical School.

The Association is running a Technical School for the training of Khadi Service students at the Sabarmati Satyagrah-ashram, whose disciplined life and atmosphere are calculated to train the workers for the hard life in villages that Khadi work involves. The School is now being run under the direction and supervision of Sjt. Chhaganlal N. Joshi, Secretary of the Ashram.

It was in December, 1926, that a definite scheme for a Khadi Service of specially trained young men and women was adopted by the Council of the Association. Under this scheme a two years' training course is prescribed for an applicant for Khadi Service with a 3 months' probation before, and 9 months' practical apprenticeship at a centre of work after, the period of training. During all this period a stipend of Rs 12/- per month is provided in necessary cases. If a candidate then desires to enter the service, he will be admitted and a minimum salary of Rs 30/- per month and service for ten years guaranteed to him. Under this scheme there are now 20 students undergoing training in the School, 4 are under probation in their own provinces, and 7 have completed the training and are undergoing apprenticeship.

The course of instruction has been framed by the Board of Studies, appointed by the Council. Attempt is made to give a fairly detailed knowledge of the technical as well as the accounts and business aspects of Khadi work. The Course includes a competent knowledge of all the processes that cotton has to go through upto finished cloth, a knowledge of Hindi and of book-keeping, and such general knowledge as may be required for efficient Khadi organisation. The two years period is roughly distributed as follows :—

Ginning	2 weeks.
Carding	7 "
Spinning	21 "
Weaving	42 "
Carpentry	12 "
Dyeing	3 "
Hindi & Accounts	remaining period.

Detailed syllabus can be had on application. Applicants for Khadi Service have to address their enquiries to the Central Office at Ahmedabad.

ANDHRA.

Agent.	Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya.
Officiating Secretary.	" V. Narayanamurthy.
Head-quarters.	Guntur.

Andhra was the first province to take enthusiastically to the Khadi movement in 1921 and during that year and for a considerable part of 1922 was the one main source of Khadi supply to other parts of India. As a result of the great demand for Khadi from all parts of the country there sprang up quite a large number of Khadi organisations all over the province. At present besides the A. I. S. A. branch there are nearly 40 important organisations in the field.

Andhra as is well-known produces almost every variety and quality of Khadi. Production is now going on in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West and East Godavary, East Kistna, Guntur and Nellore. The ordinary thick variety of Khadi is available in almost all the districts. Medium quality out of 15 to 25 counts yarn is produced in parts of East Kistna and Guntur. The finest Khadi now available in the market comes from the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

The fine Khadi of Ganjam and Vizagapatam was till last year being got produced and put into the market by private institutions recognised by the A. I. S. A. In order to ensure genuineness the A. I. S. A. had appointed two supervisors to inspect and certify each piece of cloth on the loom itself. The demand for this Khadi from all provinces is so great that in spite of all precautions one or two cases of mill yarn having been mixed came to the notice of the A. I. S. A. Branch at Guntur. The Association, therefore, was forced to cancel the certificates of recognition, issued to the private institutions, and take up the organisation of production under its own direct control and supervision. It was



Carding—Andhra Fine Spinner



Fine Spinning Andhra



Masulipatam Prints

also found that by so doing some reduction can also be effected in the prices at which this Khadi is made available to the consumer. The Association has started the work recently under the new scheme and has established its own depot at Chicacole. Orders for fine Khadi have to be addressed only to the Manager, A. I. S. A. Fine Khadi Depot, Chicacole. Every piece of genuine fine Khadi will bear the seal of the Andhra Branch and the signature of the certifying officer.

The fine Khadi is a specialty of this region, available nowhere else in India. Fine spinning had never died out in this region. The whole process is elaborate. The methods of ginning, carding and slivering are very much the same as were employed by the Dacca spinners for the muslin of old. Carefully selected cotton is used. It is of an indigenous variety not very long stapled, but yet having a smooth and silk-like surface, which is grown on the hill-slopes in the districts. The seeds are carefully removed with the hand. The cotton then undergoes something like sifting. Fish jaw-bone is used in the manner of a comb, so that the weaker and coarser fibres are removed. Then the cotton is reduced to a state of downy fleece by a small bamboo carding bow. It is then made into slivers in much the usual way. The wheel used is of a considerably larger size than the wheels generally in use in other parts of the country. The yarn spun ranges from 30 to as much as 100 or 120 counts. The cloth produced is of two varieties. (1) Velama cloth woven out of 30 to 40 counts yarn, and (2) the finer Pattusali cloth woven out of 50 to 100 counts yarn. The output both in spinning and weaving is naturally small per unit of time. The wages of spinning and weaving are also comparatively higher. The prices, therefore, are fairly high. But the cloths are very durable. Besides the fineness of yarn used the beauty and workmanship exhibited in the borders in silk and lace are

special characteristics in the Pattusali variety of this production. Information regarding prices may be had of the A. I. S. A. Fine Khadi Depot, Chicacole.

Besides the Depot at Chicacole, the A. I. S. A. Branch in this province maintains a Central Stores at Guntur, 3 other production centres—Tuni in Godavary, Kailaspatnam in Vizagapatam, and Kanupur in Nellore—and 13 sale Bhandars. The Central Stores at Guntur gets its goods mostly by purchase from Shri Rama Krishna Ashram, Guntur, Nallamattapalli of Palnad Taluk, and Khadi Parisramalayam, Guravareddipalayam. It also buys yarn and gets small quantities woven in Palnad and other places. Some quantity of the production of Tuni, Kailaspatnam and Kanupur also passes through the Central Stores. The Central Stores distributes the goods among the several sale depots run by the Provincial Branch. It also organises sales in the Guntur district through hawkers.

The Ramakrishna Ashram is one of the biggest private producers in the province. It gets its goods partly by production and partly by purchases from Khadi weavers. It supplies about Rs. 4000/- worth of cloth per month to the Central Stores. The cloth is generally of 15 to 25 counts of yarn. The Palnad organisation of Mr. Nallamattapalli supplies about Rs 2,000/- worth to the Central Stores every month. Besides the ordinary Khadi this organisation supplies fine and coarse Kuppadam cloth, so called from a certain border woven in Palnad only, for which there is a great demand in Andhra and to some extent even in Tamil Nad. Guravareddipalayam supplies its whole production of about Rs. 1,000/- worth per month to the Central Stores. The cloth is generally of yarn below 15 counts. Generally the rates of wages in the Guntur area are as under:

Carding	per viss of 120 tolas	Rs. 0-4-0
Spinning	—Do—	Rs 1-0-0 to Rs 2-0-0 according to count
Weaving	36"	Rs 0-1-9 per yard
	45"	Rs. 0-3-6 " "
	50"	Rs 0-3-9 " "

The chief varieties available at the Central Stores are plain Khadi, dhotees, sarees, towels, upper-cloths, shirting, coating and blankets of both double and single thread. All these are available in white or dyed or printed. There is a bleaching printing and dyeing department, attached to the Central Stores.

The texture is about 49 threads per inch in the medium variety, that is from 22 to 25 counts yarn, and 40 threads in the coarser variety, that is 12 to 16 counts yarn. The prices generally are as under:—

Description.	Count of yarn used		Price per yard
Khadi or Dhotee	54"	25	Rs 0-15-0
—Do—	50"	25	Rs 0-14-3
—Do—	45"	25	Rs 0-11-3
Twill coating	27"	25	Rs 1-0-0
Plain Khadi or Dhotee	54"	12 to 16	Rs 0-11-6
—Do—	50"	"	Rs 0-10-0
			to Rs 0-11-0 according to texture
—Do—	45"	"	Rs 0-9-0
—Do—	36"	"	Rs 0-7-0
—Do—	27"	"	Rs 0-6-0
Unbleached Kuppadam.—			
Ordinary No 1	54"	20 to 25	Rs 1-8-0
" " " "	50"	"	Rs 1-6-0

"	"	"	"	45"	"	Rs 1—3—0
"	"	"	"	36"	"	Rs 1—0—0
"	"	"	No. 2	50"	14 to 16	Rs 1—2—0
"	"	"	"	45"	"	Rs 1—0—0
"	"	"	No. 3	45"	12 to 14	Rs 0—13—9
"	"	"	No. 4	50"	10 to 12	Rs 0—12—0
"	"	"	"	45"	"	Rs 0—10—8
"	"	"	"	36"	"	Rs 0—9—6
Kuppadam with lace or silk border				50"	20 to 25	Rs 3—8—0
"	"	"	"	45"	"	Rs 3—6—0
"	"	"	"	36"	"	Rs 3—0—0
"	"	"	"	50"	"	Rs 2—6—0
"	"	"	"	45"	"	Rs 2—4—0
"	"	"	"	36"	"	Rs 2—0—0

A discount of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ is allowed on the above prices to Khadi dealers who purchase not less than Rs. 100/- worth at a time.

Of the other production centres, run directly by the Andhra Branch, Tuni in Godavari district is the biggest, producing about Rs 2000/- worth per month. Most of it is sent out to the Cocanada and Berhampore sale depots, run by the Branch. Thick cloth of 8 to 14 counts yarn only is produced at this centre. All the usual varieties are manufactured including dhotees, upper-cloths, single and double thread coating, shirtings, turban-cloths, towels, chintz, sarees, etc. All sorts of printed and dyed goods are also available. Widths from 18 to 60 inches are woven. The following are the rates of wages prevailing in the area :—

Ginning per viss of 120 tolas	Rs 0—0—7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carding " "	Ra 0—3—0
Spinning " "	Rs 0—12—0
Weaving 36"	Rs 0—1—3 per yard
45"	Rs 0—2—0 "

"	50"	Rs 0—2—6	
"	60"	Rs 0—4—0	"

The prices are as under :—

Khadi	18"	Rs 0—3—9	"
"	27"	Rs 0—4—9	"
"	36"	Rs 0—3—6	"
"	45"	Rs 0—8—6	"
"	50"	Rs 0—9—0	"
"	54"	Rs 0—10—0	"
"	60"	Rs 0—11—0	"

The activities of this centre cover 35 villages and support 16 carders, 230 spinners and 30 weavers

Besides the A. I. S. A depot there are two other private institutions at Tuni—Khaddar stores producing about Rs. 1000/- worth and Khadi Pratisthapanam producing about Rs. 500/- worth. These produce much the same varieties as the A. I. S. A. depot.

There is another institution in this district producing Khadi on an appreciable scale which needs to be mentioned This is the Gautami Satyagrahashram, Sitanagaram, run by Dr. Subramaniam. This institution has made Khadi the centre of other activities for the benefit of the villagers around. Its production is about Rs 2000/- worth every month.

The Kailaspatnam centre in Vizagapatam produces about Rs. 1000/- worth and supplies the Vizagapatam, Berhampore and Bezwada sale depots of the Branch The activities cover 25 villages, and 14 carders, 75 spinners and 25 weavers are benefitted by the work of this centre. All the usual varieties are produced. The yarn used is of the average quality, that is 10 to 15 counts. Cheap Khadi of all varieties is produced here. The wages of ginning carding and spinning are some-

what lower than at Tuni and the prices also generally somewhat lower.

36"	Rs 0—5—9	per yard
45"	Rs 0—7—9	" "
50"	Rs 0—8—0	" "
54"	Rs 0—9—0	" "
60"	Rs 0—10—0	" "

There is only one other private institution in this district the Khadi Stores, Anakapalle, which is also producing Khadi of the same quality as Kailaspatnam.

The centre Veeranna-Kanupur in Nellore district produces cloth of medium quality, that is out of 15 to 30 counts yarn. Only Dhotees, Sarees, plain pieces, Angavastrams and towels are mostly got prepared. The production is about Rs. 1000/- worth per month. There are 75 spinners and 114 weavers working for this centre. It serves 15 villages in the neighbourhood. The wages are as under :—

Carding per viss of 120 tolas	Rs. 0—6—0
Spinning Do	Rs. 2—0—0
Weaving 45" per yard	Rs. 0—3—0
" 50" "	Rs. 0—4—3
" 54" "	Rs. 0—5—0

The prices of Khadi are as under ;—

46" per yard	Rs. 0—9—0
50" "	Rs. 0—10—6
54" "	Rs. 0—12—0

In this district there are 4 private institutions producing the usual rough Khadi.

Of the important private organisations the Guntur ones which are among the biggest have already been mentioned. There are a number of somewhat smaller institutions particularly in the East Krishna and West Godavary districts.

There are five such in East Krishna, of which Puritigadda is the most considerable, generally producing khadi of medium quality, that is of 20 to 25 counts yarn. The A. I. S. A. bhandar at Masulipatam stocks goods of these organisations and thus to some extent acts as a relieving depot. The Masulipatam prints of this district have been famous all through history. The khadi movement has given an impetus to the revival of this beautiful art and the large quantities of prints produced show that the traditional skill is still alive.

There are nearly a dozen certified institutions in West Godavary, taking production and sale organisations together. The more considerable among these are the Mohandas Khadi Parisramalayam., Ellore, and the Ramaraja Khaddar Karkhana, Bhimavaram. The Ramaraja Khaddar Karkhana is producing various varieties of coating in almost all the patterns found in mill production, in addition to the usual shirtings, Dhotees and upper-cloths. The prices are as follows:—

Coating 27" Rs 0-13-0 per yard

Shirting 45" Rs 0-11-6 " "

Dhotees 7 yards x 50" 0-12-0

to Rs 0-15-0 per yard according to
count and texture

The A. I. S. A. investment in this province is Rs 1,61,412-2-5, of which about a lakh and six thousand are in effective investment, the balance having to be collected from some of the old District Khadi Boards.

The production activities in the province cover 362 villages and benefit 260 carders, 13157 Spinners and 1111 weavers

The total production in the province during the year 1927-28 amounts to Rs 2,94,083/- worth, total sales Rs. 3,71,698.

There are 46 workers in the service of the Andhra Branch of the A. I. S. A.,

Production Centres.

A. I. S. A.

Name.				Average production per month.
1. Tuni (East Godavari Dt. )	...	...	...	1500
2. Kailaspatnam (Vizagapatam Dt. )	...	...	...	900
3. Veeranna-Kanupur (Nellore Dt. )	...	...	...	500
4. Central Stores, Guntur.	...	...	...	6000
5. Fine Khadi Depot, Chicacole, (Ganjam Dt. )	...	...	...

INDEPENDENT.

Vizagapatam District.

1. Khaddar Stores, Anakapalle.	...	...	...	900
2. Congress Khaddar Stores, Anakapalle.	...	...	...	100
3. Naranarayana Asram, Gollapalam...	...	...	...

East Godavary District.

4. Gautami Satyagrahashram, Seetanagaram.	...	...	...	1500
5. Khadi Vastralayam, Razole.	...	...	...
6. Khadi Pratisthapanam, Tuni,	...	...	...	350
7. Khadi stores, Tuni.	...	...	...	800

West Godavary District.

8. Mohandas Khaddar Parisramalayam, Ellore.	...	...	...	700
9. Deshbandhu Khadi Parisramalayam, Tanuku.	...	...	...
10 Ramraju Khaddar Karkhana, Bhimavaram	...	...	...	800
11. Co-operative Khaddar Nilayam, Bhimavaram.	...	...	...	250
12. Khaddar Nilayam, Polamur.	...	...	...
13. Shri Rama Khaddar Nilayam, Vungatur.	...	...	...

East Krishna District.

14. Tilak Jateeya Neta Parisramalayam, Kavutaram.	...	...	...	200
15. Gandhi Neta Parisramalayam, Puritigadda.	...	...	...	450
16 Deshodharak Khaddar Parisramalayam, Ghantasala.	...	...	...	100
17. Ahobalrao Khaddar Stores, Masulipatam...	...	...	...
18. Desiya Vanijya Sabha, Masulipatam.	...	...	...	650

Nellore District.

19. Lajpat Khadi House, Nellore.	...	...	...	250
20. Satyagrahashram, Pallipad....	...	...	...	250
21. Khadi Stores, Kandukur.	...	...	...	450
22. Khaddar Vastralayam, Buchireddipalayam.	...			

Guntur District.

23. Swadeshi Khaddar Stores, Guntur.	...	...	1500
24. Shri Rama Krishna Ashram, Guntur :—			
(Formerly Sistla Bros.)...			4000
25. Khaddar Parisramalayam, Guravareddipalayam....			600
26. Sanka Kotayya, Chebrole.	...	...	250
27. M Raghavayya, Chebrole.	...	.	300

Retail Sale Bhandars.

All production centres have retail sales also In addition there are sale Bhandars at the following places :—

A. I. S. A.

	Average Sale per month.					
1. Berhampur	960
2. Vizagapatam.	900
3. Cocanada.	850
4. Rajahmundry.	650
5. Nidadavole.	450
6. Bezwada	1600
7. Masulipatam.	400
8 Guntur	2800
9 Repalle....	450
10 Tenali	
11. Nellore....	1000
12. Tirupati.	800
13. Madras	1600

INDEPENDENT.

1. Mahatma Gandhi Vastralayam, Tekkali :—	
(Ganjam District)	... 160
2. Khadi Vastralayam, Razole, (East Godavary Dt.)	450
3. Godavari Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Anatavaram,	
(East Godavary Dt.)	
4. Khadi Stores, Peddapudi, (East Godavary Dt.)	
5. Khaddar Nilayam, Narsapur, (West Godavary Dt.)	100
6. Sharda Khaddar Nilayam, Devarappalli,	
(West Godavary Dt.)	
7. Bharat Khaddar Nilayam, (West Godavary Dt.)	350
8. Madanmohan Khadi Vastralayam, Tanuku,	
(West Godavary Dt.)	700

 BEHAR

Agent Babu Rajendra Prasad
 Secretary Sjt. Lakshminarayan
 Head-quarters Muzaffarpur.

This province has immense facilities for Khadi production. The work now going on, although by no means inconsiderable, bears no comparison to the possibilities that await development. Till 1927 two organisations were doing Khadi work in the province. One was the Behar Branch of the Association and the other was the Gandhi Kutir which was largely aided by the Association and conducted by a group of workers under the guidance of Sjt. Rambinodsinha. In the middle of 1927 the Gandhi Kutir also was taken over by the Behar Branch of the A. I. S. A. and now except for the comparatively small work that still is being carried on personally by Sjt. Rambinodsinha, the main work in this province is being done by the Association.

The Behar Branch has now 5 production centres, 3 yarn centres which also have a little of production, and 16 sale depots. Production and sale for the province amounted to Rs 2,12,441 and Rs. 2,43,354 respectively in 1927-28. The A. I. S. A. investment in this province is Rs. 3,42,751-3-5.

The Province produces a number of varieties of plain as well as printed and dyed goods. The largest quantity of yarn produced is from 8 to 12 counts. But there is also some quantity of 15 to 30 counts. The variety of cotton used is Bengal cotton. Texture is usually 28 to 32 threads per inch both ways. Widths up to 68 inches are woven. The varieties of goods generally available are plain Khadi, Dhotees and Sarees of different sizes, shirtings plain and striped, twill double thread, coatings of different designs, towels, napkins, bed-sheets etc. All these are available both in the rough variety made of 8 to 12 counts of yarn and in the fine made out of 15 to 30 counts. Of printed goods sarees, chintz, shawls, quilts, blouse pieces etc are available. Goods also are embroidered with coloured cotton or Tasar yarn or Assam muga silk yarn.

The prices of Behar Khadi have been revised. For the current prices see Appendix B

	fine.	0-13-0	"
56"	Double thread plain coarse	0-8-0	"
"	" fine.	0-14-0	"
Handkerchiefs plain or printed		0-1-9 to 0-3-0 each.	

Dyed goods are also available. The usual dyes used are brown, khaki and black.

Besides the usual white cotton variety, there is another variety of fine khadi produced. This is made out of a special

variety of cotton known as Kokti which has a natural yellow colour. Yarn of 30 to 40 counts is spun out of this cotton and closely woven. Pieces with 80 threads per inch both ways are produced. The varieties available in Kokti are plain pieces, coarse and fine, double thread, coarse and fine, and sarees and handkerchiefs. The prices are as under:—

35" Kokti fine. 1-2-0 to 3-8-0 per yard according to quality and texture.

Kokti Handkerchiefs. 0-4-0 to 0-7-0 each.

Detailed information about prices can be had on application.

All the Khadi produced at the different centres are received at the Muzaffarpore central depot where printing, washing etc., are done and prices fixed. Orders for khadi therefore have to be addressed to the Provincial Khadi Depot, Muzaffarpore.

Terms on which goods are sent outside the province:—

1. Commission of 5% is given to bonafide dealers of pure khaddar certified as such by the A. I. S. A.
2. 25% of the value of the goods ordered is to be sent in advance and the balance will be realised by V. P. P.

Sample books are available at 0-6-0 a copy.

The production is at the highest from June to November and sales from November to June.

There are 77 workers in the Behar Branch of the A. I. S. A.

Production Centres.

Name.	A. I. S. A.				Average production per month.
1. Madhubani	Rs. 10000/-
2. Dholi (Sakra)	" 1000/-
3. Nabinagar	" 450/-



Khadi dekot (Pudum) (Babu) — Receiving Khadi from Weaver



Kokti Spinner—Behar



Smt. Miraben (Miss Slade) with her co-workers
at Chatwan, Behar

4.	Jagdispur ...	...	...	...	...	"	500/-
5.	Sondho ...	...	...	...	...	"	1600/-
6.	Mairwa ...	...	...	...	...
7.	Pupri	"	450/-
7.	Kamtaul	"	300/-

INDEPENDENT.

1.	Madhubani (Sjt. Rambinodsinha's centre) ...	1200/-
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Sale Bhandars.

All production centres have retail sales also. In addition there are retail Bhandars at the following centres :—

A. I S. A.

	Name.	Average sale per month.					
1.	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	Rs,	2800/-
2.	Muzaffarpur...	...	...	...	...	"	2500/-
3.	Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...
4.	Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	"	650-
5.	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	"	1500/-
6.	Samastipur ...	...	...	...	...	"	700/-
7.	Deogarh ...	...	...	...	...	"	800/-
8.	Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	"	600/-
9.	Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	"	900/-
10.	Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	"	100/-
11.	Jharia ...	...	...	...	...	"	750/-
12.	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	"	800/-
13.	Laheriasarai	...	...	...	...	"	1200/-
14.	Purulia ...	...	...	...	..	"	2000/-

BENGAL.

Agent. Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta,
Head-quarters, Sodepur, District 24-Parganas.

Khadi work in Bengal is carried on by independent organisations who have however received large financial aid from the Association. Bengal had no production in 1921 or 1922 and very little even in 1923. But it now stands second among the provinces in the extent both of its production and sale. The result is pre-eminently due to the efforts of the Khadi Pratisthan, whose activities are directed by Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta. There are other organisations, now working, that came later into the field. Of these the earliest as well as the most important is the Abhoy Ashram, Comilla; the Vidyashram, Sylhet, and the Prabartak Sangh, Chandernagore, came still later. Besides the above there are two other organisations, the Khadi Mandal and Khalispur Ashram, which are doing intensive work in their areas.

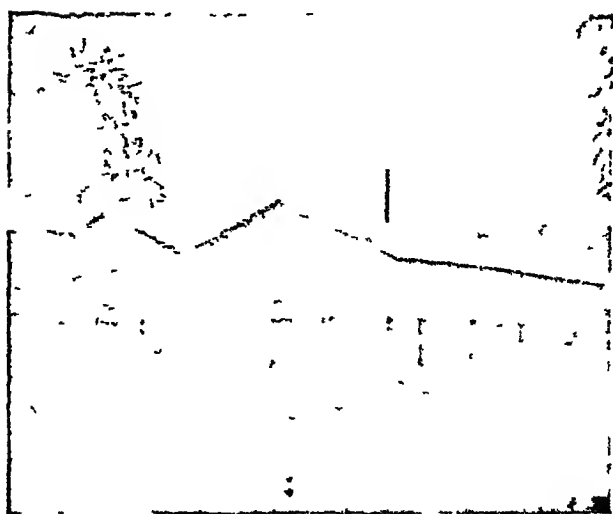
One noteworthy feature of Bengal work is that all the Khadi that is produced in the province is consumed within the province itself and practically very little is exported.

Khadi Pratisthan.

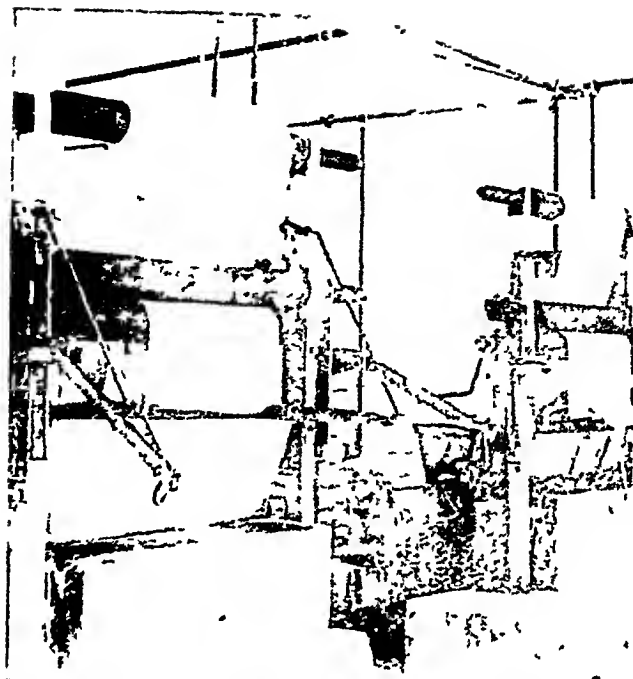
The Pratisthan is the biggest of the khadi organisations in Bengal. It has received a loan of RS 2,11,000/- from the Association and has a fund capital of its own of RS 1,33,346. It has now 7 production centres and 15 sale centres. Its total production during the year 1927-28 was RS 2,07,280/- and sales RS 1,92,150/-. The Pratisthan produces a large variety of goods. The yarn used is generally of about 15 counts. There is, however, a small quantity of yarn of higher counts produced up to 60 counts. All widths from 28 to 54 inches are woven. Special attention is being paid to the selection and sorting of yarn and the insistence on a certain definite



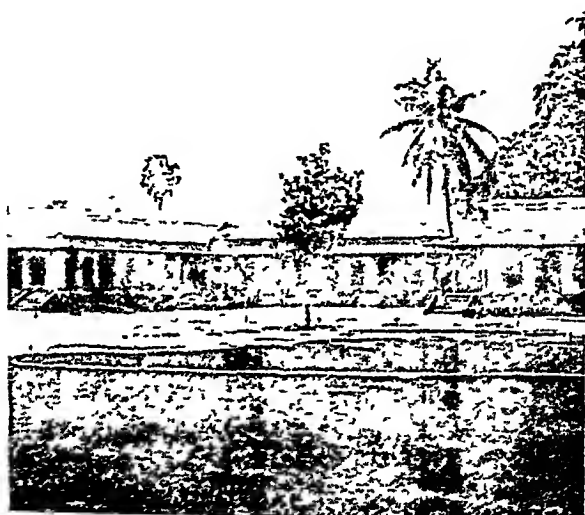
Late Jogeshwar Chatterjee
who Spun yarn of 200 counts for muslim



Khadi Pratishthan Dye House—Sodepur



Interior of Sodepur Dye House, Showing Jiggs



Kalashala, Sodepur

number of picks and ends in the cloth with the result that there has been a uniform lifting up of quality without increase of cost.

A method of testing and examination has been evolved and perfected at Sodepur by which the quality gets automatically attended to. The outline of work consists in getting sample yarn from the production centres along with the finished cloth produced from the yarn. The yarn is tested for strength and uniformity and report sent to the collector. Every piece of woven cloth again bears the mark put by the production officer giving the registered number of the weaver, the size of cloth, the lines per inch in warp and weft, the count of yarn used and the weight of the piece. Thus every piece of cloth carrying its own tale comes to Sodepur where several are chosen from a heap for re-examination and verification. The yarn used in the woven piece is tested for its count, the weight of the sizing material used is determined and the general quality of weaving is critically examined, noted and then the examination results and reports are sent back to the production centre. This report enables the production officer to spot the careless weaver or the careless collector of yarn.

A large variety of sarrees, dhotees, shirtings, coatings, table cloths, door-screens, chintz, etc. is being produced. Dyed and printed goods of all descriptions are also available. The dye-house of the Pratisthan at Sodepur is maintaining its mark in efficiency. Chrome khaki dyeing as done by the Pratisthan has been receiving deserved recognition. The Calcutta Corporation, it is understood, has accepted this particular Khaki for its requirements. In addition to the usual printing on khadi from blocks a new section has been introduced for printing with the help of compressed air. The Kalasala uses a boiler and an engine for dyeing purposes.

and to these has been added an air-compressor. Colours are sprayed out by compressed air like fine mist which print the cloth through special stencils. The delicacy of tint and touch by this process is unparalleled for its beauty.

The prices of the plain articles are as under :—

Dhotee	44" x 4 yards	RS 1-14-0
Shirtings	36" x 12 "	" 4-14-9
Coatings	29" x 12 "	" 7-0-0

The above prices are whole-sale cheapest rates for plain articles. Delivery free by railway goods or steamer to any station in Bengal for orders worth RS 100/- and over.

The Pratisthan also makes and sells Charkhas, Taklis and Pinjans. These are available at the following rates :—

Charkha (Pratisthan)	RS 2-10-0 each
Charkha (Travelling)	RS 15-0-0 "
Bardoli Pinjan.	RS 0-12-0 "
Taklis (lead)	RS 0-1-6 "
Taklis (earthen)	RS 0-1-0 "
Hand-gin.	RS 2-0-0 "

The following are the production centres of the Pratisthan :—

Feni; Mahajanhat; Durgapur; Kunderhat, Suchia; Gayaghar and Dacca.

The sale centres are :—

Calcutta; Atrai; Barisal; Burdwan; Dacca; Mymensingh; Ratanganj; Jalpaigiri; Dinajpore; Kishoregunj; Rungpore; Khulna; Tezpur; Feni; Gayaghar and Rajshahi.

The Pratisthan maintains a special publicity and propaganda department. The department has issued several useful publications, the most important of which is the Khadi Manual, dealing with the managing of production and sale centres and the history of the cotton industry in the past.

Besides issuing the publications, the publicity department organises exhibitions and propaganda tours with lantern lectures. Special lantern slides are prepared by the Pratisthan in Hindi, Gujarati Bengali and English. Slides are sold at 10 annas each. There are slides on the following subjects :—

1. Bengal and Khadi series containing 112 slides.
2. The South African Satyagraha Series containing 114 slides.
3. The Jallianwala Bagh Series containing 23 slides.

The number of workers serving in the Pratisthan is 95.

The central office of the Pratisthan is at Sodepur, district 24-Parganas. Here also is the Ashram maintained by the Pratisthan, where khadi workers are trained. The Ashram is run under the personal guidance and direction of Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta on lines similar to the Satyagrah-ashram, Sabarmati.

Abhoy Ashram

The Abhoy Ashram with its head quarters at Comilla is the next biggest organisation in the province. Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee is the President and Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Sjt. A. P. Chowdhury are among the most prominent workers. It has six production centres and ten sale centres. The average production per month is Rs. 9000 The A. I. S. A. has given a loan of Rs 54,550/-

The centres of production are mainly situated in the Chittagong division. The cotton used is the Comilla cotton. The average quality of yarn produced is from 10 to 15 counts. Widths up to 54" are woven. The shirrings are usually of 36" width, the coatings of 32", dhoties and sarees from 44" to 52" and chaddars of 54".

The texture is generally 34 to 36 threads per inch in warp and 30 to 32 in the weft. All varieties of cloth are

manufactured, dhoties, sarees, shirtings, coatings, towels, curtain cloths etc. Dyeing and printing work is carried on in the Ashram's dye house. Both yarn and khadi are dyed in several different shades of fast colour. Embroidered cloths are also available. These are a speciality of Dacca.

The following are the prices of the principal varieties of bleached khadi :—

Dhotees 4yds × 44"		Rs. 1-12-0 to
		" 2-2-0 each.
Sarees. 5yds × 46"		" 2-5-0 to
		" 2-11-0 "
Plain shirting	12 yds. 36"	" 4-14-0 to
		" 6-0-0 "
Plain coating	12 " × 24"	" 6-12-0 to
		" 7-8-0 "
Drill coating.	13 " × 32"	" 9-4-0 to
		" 10-0-0 "
Double thread Chadar.	3 " × 54"	" 2-14-0 to
		" 3-10-0 "
Bed covers. 2½ yds. × 54"		" 3-12-0 to
		" 6-8-0 "
Towels (Honey comb.) 1yd. × 20".		" 0-12-0 each.

The above prices are subject to a wholesale commission of 3½ % for orders of Rs 100/- worth and more.

The central depot is at Comilla to which all orders have to be addressed. This depot also supplies Charkhas at a price ranging from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0. Guts for carding bows are also available at 9 pies to one anna per yard.

The following are the production centres of the 'Abhoy Ashram :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Comilla | 4. Barkanta |
| 2. Feni (Noakhali) | 5. Dacca Town |
| 3. Munshirhat | 6. Durgapur. |

The Ashram has besides the following sale centres :—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Comilla town depot | 6. Krishnagar |
| 2 Culcutta | 7. Bankura |
| 3. Faridpur | 8. Barisal. |
| 4. Midnapur | 9 Berhampur |
| 5. Narayanganj | 10 Palong |

In addition to Khadi work the Ashram is also carrying on the following other activities for the benefit of the villagers in some of the villages :—

1. Opening and maintaining primary schools for boys and girls There are at present 7 such schools where over 150 children are being taught
2. Starting libraries and reading rooms
3. Dispensaries and Seva Samiti In this department the Ashram is maintaining an out-door dispensary, an indoor hospital, and a medical school.
4. Magic lantern lectures.

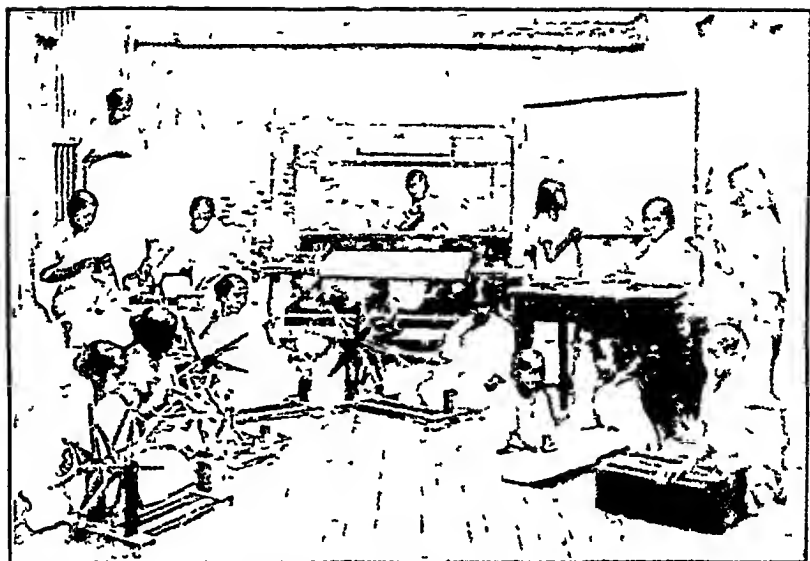
The Prabartak Sangh

The Prabartak Sangh, founded by Sjt. Motilal Roy, has its head-quarters at Chandernagore. Khadi work is one of several nation building activities, carried on by the Sangh. The Sangh runs a Vidyapith and a Narimandir and issues two monthlies, one in English, the "Standard Bearer," and the other in Bengali, the "Prabartak." It has its press, its carpentry and weaving departments and has its own agricultural farm in the Sundarbans. Altogether about 200 members are in the Prabartak Sangh. In the Khadi Vibhag of the Sangh 15 members are engaged. The Association has given a loan of RS. 18000/- to the Sangh. The Sangh has two production centres, Kutubdia and Chittagong, and 3 sale depots, Calcutta, Chittagong and Mymensingh. It has a monthly production and sale of khadi of about RS. 2500/- worth on an average.

The production activities of the Sangh cover 48 villages, 37 in Chittagong and 11 at Kutubdia, and benefit about 2350 spinners and 104 weavers. The total of spinning wages paid by the Sangh during the year is Rs. 9166/- and weaving wages Rs. 5738/-.

The introduction of the Charkha has proved a great boon to the poor village homes of Kutubdia. Kutubdia is a small island of about 20,000 population off Chittagong. The population is poor and illiterate, only about 1 % knowing even how to read and write their names. Most of them live directly or indirectly on agriculture. There is only one crop grown with the result that for most part of the year the people are living in idleness. Famished, half-fed and even starving families are said to be not a rare sight in these months. Many families even go about begging from door to door. To this state has the island been reduced by the inroad of foreign cloth which commenced about 30 years ago. Up to 1897 spinning was a flourishing industry and furnished the necessary supplementary occupation for the non-agricultural seasons. It needed only a new outside stimulus for them to take to spinning and when therefore the Prabartak Sangh went to them in 1925 with the gospel of the Charkha, they took to it with alacrity and to-day there are 750 spinners working for wages on the rolls of the Sangh besides others who spin for their own consumption. In many homes there are two or three wheels working in a single family, and this has meant an additional income of Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per month.

The Prabartak Sangh produces cloths of plain texture of 26" to 60" width. Jamdani Sarees are made from Dacca. 54" wide Chaddars of diamond and tweed texture are specialities. The quality of yarn produced is being continually improved.



Nari Māndir—Prabhatk Sangh



A group of Spinners at Beani Bazar,
Vidvashram Centre



Middle Class Spinners-Khalispur Ashram.

The prices have been kept practically at the same level as in the last year in spite of high prices of cotton. The prices are as under :—

KUTUPDIA.

Shirting plain 12 yds x 36"	Rs 4-12-0 to Rs. 5-8-0	per piece
" striped	Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 5-12-0	"
" coloured 12 yds x 36"	Rs 6-4-0 to Rs. 7-0-0	"
Sarees plain 10 yds x 45"	Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 6-4-0	" pair
Dhotees 9 yds x 45"	Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs 4-12-0	per piece
Double thread coating 12 yds x 36"	Rs 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	"
Coloured coating 12 yds x 28"	Rs 8-12-0 to Rs 9-8-0	"
Designed coating 12 yds x 28"	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs 8-0-0	"

CHITTAGONG.

Shirting 12 yds x 36"	Rs. 3-4-0	per piece
Single thread coating 12 x 34"	Rs 6-0-0	" "
Muga border chaddars 6 x 54"	Rs 5-4-0	" "
Plain chaddars 6 x 54"	Rs 4-0-0	" "
Dhotees 10 x 44' or 48"	Rs. 4-12-0	" pair
Double thread coatings 12 x 31"	Rs. 6-8-0	" piece

Chaddars can be printed at Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs 0-12-0 per piece extra, The Prabartak Sangh on an average produces and sells about Rs. 2500/- per month.

Vidyashram.

The Vidyashram at Sylhet is directed by Sjt Dharendra Nath Das Gupta with the assistance of 12 workers. Its production activities are centred in Beani Bazar and Chittagong. At Beani Bazar cotton is issued out to spinners and got spun directly by the Ashram. At Chittagong yarn is generally got through middlemen who purchase it at the weekly markets. The number of villages covered by the production centres is 34 and the number of spinners and weavers benefited is 1140 and 54 respectively. The wages distributed are—

For spinning	Rs. 7016--2-0
For weaving	Rs. 7371-11-6

The spinners are generally the agriculturists. The wages are ;—

Spinning	Rs. 0-12-0 per 80 tolas.
Weaving	Rs. 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-3-0 per yard.

About 32 varieties of goods are produced, including all the usual varieties. Dyed and printed sarees are also available. The texture is generally 32 threads per inch.

The prices were as under last year :—

Dhotees	10x45"	Rs. 2-7-0 each
Sarees with 3" border		Rs. 3-9-0 "
Shirting plain	33"	Rs. 0-8-0 per yard
" striped "		Rs. 0-8-6 " "
" coloured "		Rs. 0-11-0 " "
Coating plain single thread	36"	Rs. 0-9-0 " "
" double thread	29"	Rs. 0-10-0 " "
Chaddar 6 x 54"	double plain	Rs. 3-2-0 each
" "	single "	Rs. 2-3-0 "
" "	Double twill	Rs. 4-0-0 "

For the bleached goods Rs. 0-1-6 per yard is charged extra; for dyed goods 2 to 4 annas.

The Vidyashram has four sale centres : Sylhet, Beani Bazar Chittagong & Calcutta.

The A. I. S. A. has given a loan of Rs. 14000/- to the Vidyashram. The Vidyashram's production during the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 22779/- and sales to Rs. 19420/-

Khadi Mandal.

The Khadi Mandal has 5 centres of production : Feni, Chittagong, Arambagh, Midnapore and Dacca. It has got its principal sale depot at its head-quarters at E-75 College

Street Market, Calcutta. It produces and sells about Rs. 2000/- worth of Khadi every month. In addition to ordinary commercial production of Khadi the Mandal is carrying on intensive work in some of its centres, particularly in Arambagh where the Khadi Karyalaya carries on propaganda with a view to imparting political education to the villagers and has also organised other social activities like medical relief etc.

Khalispur Ashram.

The Khalispur Ashram is working primarily with the object of organising the villages through intensive Khadi work, although as an aid to such work it is also having some small amount of commercial production of Khadi at Chittagong. The Ashram was started in 1922, and formed part of the Khadi Partisthan organisation. It separated itself from the Pratisthan early in 1927 and has been working independently on somewhat different lines from the parent organisation. There are 12 workers in the Ashram. Except at Chittagong, where yarn is purchased, at its other centres of work in Khulna district the Ashram is primarily engaged in introducing spinning among the middle class people. The Ashram is running 7 such centres. In this work the Ashram's efforts have met with some measure of success. The yarn that is produced by the middle class spinners is generally of finer counts than is ordinarily received from professional wage spinners. The yarn is generally above 20 counts and goes upto 40 or 50 counts. The Ashram produces and sells about Rs. 650/- worth of Khadi per month.



BOMBAY.

In Bombay the Association has no provincial agency. The Association, however, maintains two bhandars of its own, the larger one at Princess Street with branch at 14 Dadi Sheth

✓ 9851 AD

2312

Agiari Lane, and a smaller one at Dadar. The Khadi Bhandar at Princess Street is under the management of Sjt. V. V. Jerajani and deals in all hand-spun and hand-woven materials produced in all parts of India. Stocking goods of all varieties and qualities from the thickest Khadi to the finest Andhra muslin of 100 counts and over, the Bhandar serves as a permanent Khadi exhibition. All varieties are kept in stock, including dhotees, towels, shirting and coating of various sorts, blankets, bed-sheets, carpets, sarees, printed and bordered cloths, hand-bags, hold-alls, quilts, waterproof, etc. The Bhandar is also keeping Khadi fit for use in hospitals, such as mattress covers, surgeon's shoes and leggings, over-alls, glass cloth, diapers, spunch cloth, roller towel, etc.

Detailed price list can be had from the Bhandar.

In order to meet the demand for pure hand-spun and hand-woven woollens of good quality, the Bhandar has started a branch depot of its own at Srinagar (Kashmir). This branch depot is managed by Sjt H. M. Kotak and gets all varieties and qualities of Kashmir woollens produced in proper season at reasonable rates in the interior of Kashmir. Khadi Bhandars and others who require Kashmir woollens may address their enquiries to Sjt. H. M. Kotak, Manager, Kashmir Branch, A. I. S. A., Srinagar.

Terms of business are as under:—

1. Goods will be secured, prepared and reserved for those who send their indent with full amount. $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ will be charged by the depot on the nett cost price
2. Goods will be secured, prepared and reserved for those who send their indent with 10% advance. Goods will be despatched to them at the rates ruling on the day of despatch
3. Stray orders should be accompanied by 15% advance.

The following are some of the chief varieties available with their prices:—

Lohi—(Two parts joined) 5 yds. x 54" In various natural colours. Price Rs 8/- to Rs. 20/-

Pattoo—9 yds x 20" In various natural colours. price Rs. 8/- to Rs. 15/-

Tweeds—15 yds x 25" In various patterns. Price Rs 11/- to Rs. 20/-

Kambals—3 yds x 54"

Plain white	Rs 6/- to Rs. 10/-
„ coloured	Rs. 6/8/- to Rs. 10/8/-
Embroidered and coloured	Rs. 10/- to Rs 15/-
Charkhana	Rs. 6/- to Rs 10/-

Pashmina—Soft, glossy and durable.

Alwan white	12 yds x 48"	Rs 70/- to Rs 100/-
„ natural colour	7 yds x 56"	R 60/- to R 150/-
Tafta white	7 yds x 56"	Rs 80/- to Rs 200/-
Tush natural colour	7 yds x 56"	Rs 50/- to Rs. 100/-
Melida Colouring	5 yds x 40"	Rs. 30/- to Rs. 60/-

The monthly sales of the Bombay Bhandar at its two branches at Princess Street and Dadi Sheth Agiari Lane together average about Rs. 30,000/-. The average A. I. S. A. investment in the bhandar is about Rs 1,20,000/-.

The smaller bhandar at Dadar is under the management of Sjt M. N. Padwekar. This bhandar was till recently run by the Bombay G Ward District Congress Committee The Congress Committee had with commendable enthusiasm been keeping up this bhandar in spite of difficulties. In October, 1928, the Committee transferred the Bhandar to the A I. S A with its original investment of Rs 2500/-, and another Rs. 2000/- as deposit with the A I. S. A. to cover any losses that may be incurred in running the Bhandar at Dadar. The Congress Committee continues to take the same

interest as before in the bhandar and has recently given the A. I. S. A. a loan of Rs 2000/- for additional capital for the bhandar.

The bhandar's sales are progressively increasing and now average nearly Rs. 2000/- per month. The total investment in the bhandar is Rs 6500/-.

Besides the A. I. S. A. bhandars there is one other institution in Bombay that needs mention—the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. The Sabha is importing fine Khadi goods and gets lace or embroidery work done in them to meet the demand for fancy fabrics, furnishing in this manner much needed work to about 200 women in the city of Bombay. The Sabha has been doing this work now for some years. It is purely a women's enterprise, the result of earnest and active philanthropy and public spirit and deserves encouragement and support. Help is needed in the quick disposal of the goods produced and would enable the Sabha to carry on its work with enthusiasm.

Smt. Perinben Captain is the Secretary of the Sabha.

BURMA.

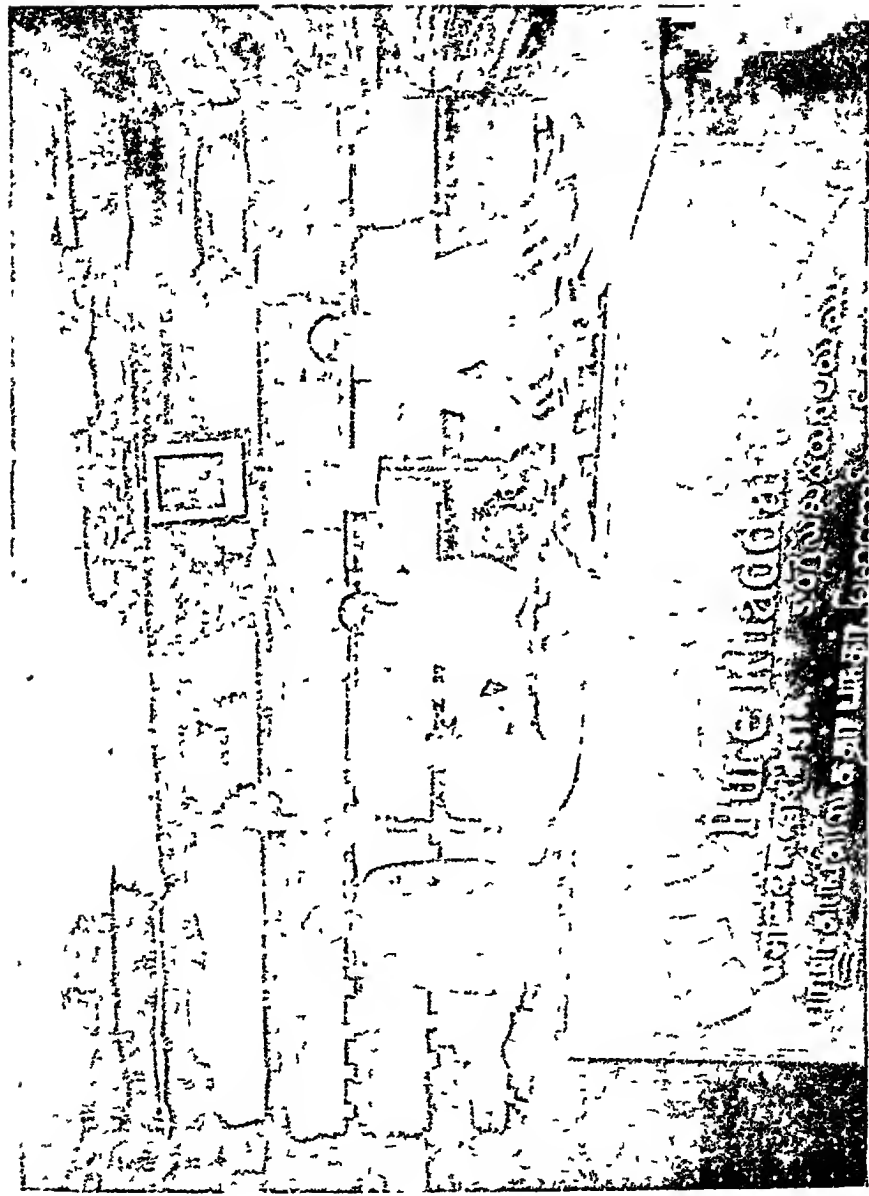
Agent Sjt. Nanalal Kalidas.

Head-quarters 24 Merchants Street, Rangoon.

In this province the A. I. S. A. maintains only a bhandar at Rangoon. It has a capital of Rs 23700-5-7 and has a monthly sale of about Rs 2000/-.



Shree Rashtriva Stree Sabha, Bombay



There are good facilities for Khadi production in the districts round Delhi; but for want of suitable agencies the work could not be much developed till recently. It was only during last year that the Gandhi Ashram transferred its head-quarters from Akbarpur to Meerut, and started work on any large scale in the area.

The chief varieties produced are plain Khadi, coating white and coloured, dhotees, khes, chaddar, towels, turbans, etc. Widths upto 54" are woven. The prices of the chief varieties are as under;—

Dhotees 44 x 10	Rs 5—0—0 per pair
„ 44 x 7	Rs 3—7—0 „
„ 40 x 9	Rs 4—0—0 „
„ 36 x 8	Rs 3—6—0 „
„ 36 x 7	Rs 2—14—0 „
Towel 27" x 1½ yds	Rs 0—11—6 each
Turban 22" x 7 yds	Rs 1—10—0 each

The Gandhi Ashram is conducted under the advice and guidance of Professor Kripalani by a group of his students who gave up their studies during the Non-cooperation movement and have ever since been acting under his direction. The Ashram had its head-quarters till last year at Akharpur, in U. P. and was working mainly in that province. The facilities for work and especially for yarn supply in the area round Delhi induced the Ashram to transfer its main centre of activity to this area. The Ashram has been doing Khadi work for nearly 6 years and has made very admirable progress both in the quality and quantity of its production. The Association has given a loan of Rs 44,652-2-6 to the Ashram and it has its own investment of Rs 16,889/- There are 2 production centres run by the Ashram, one, Meerut with which its former centre of Khatauli has been amalgamated, and two, Kulpahar in U. P. Meerut is the larger centre producing about Rs 6000/- worth every month. Its activities cover the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and a portion of Ambala in the Punjab. There are 5 sub-centres attached to Meerut, Jagadhari, Muzaffarnagar, Chamli Sardhana and Saharanpur. The quality of yarn purchased is from 8 to 11 counts generally, although some yarn upto 15 counts is also available. The quantity of yarn woven is 100 maunds per month. Goods produced are classified into 4 classes according to texture, which ranges from 30 x 30 to 44 x 44 threads per inch.

A very large number of varieties are produced. Almost everything possible in Khadi except the fine cloth are produced here. The following articles are a speciality for this centre :—

1. Bed covers and bed sheets of Suzni type of various designs and colours.
2. Honey comb towels.
3. Closely woven double thread and single thread pieces,
4. Taleband Suzni.
5. Printed sarees, bed-covers, chintz, table-cloths, curtains, etc.
6. Coating cloth of various designs.

The Kulpahar centre produces about Rs. 2000/- worth per month. There are not so many varieties as in Meerut. Mainly dhotees and white pieces of single and double thread cloth are produced. The texture ranges from 28×28 to 40×40 threads per inch. There are 4 sub-centres attached to this

The Gandhi Ashram prices are as under :—

Dhotees	10×45"	from Rs	4—0—0	to Rs.	6—0—0
	8×45"	"	3—2—0	"	5—8—0
Lungis	2½×42"	"	1—3—0	"	1—4—0
Sarees	11×45"	"	5—5—0	"	6—0—0
	10×45"	"	4—5—0	"	5—12—0
Plain Khadi	25"	"	0—3—0	"	0—4—0
	36"	"	0—4—9	"	0—8—0
	45"	"	0—6—9	"	0—9—0
	54"	"	0—10—6	"	0—12—0
Coloured Khadi	36"	"	0—6—6	"	0—9—0
Coatings	32"	"	0—7—6	"	0—1½—0
Shawls	3×54"	"	2—12—0	"	3—8—0

Detailed price list can be had on application to the Ashram head-quarters at Meerut.

The Ashram has 4 sale Bhandars at the following places: Benares, Delhi, Meerut and Jhansi. Of these Benares is the biggest, selling about Rs. 3500/- per month. Delhi and Meerut each sell about Rs. 1500/- per month.

The Ashram's total production during the year 1927-28 was Rs. 70219/- worth and its sales Rs. 98784/-

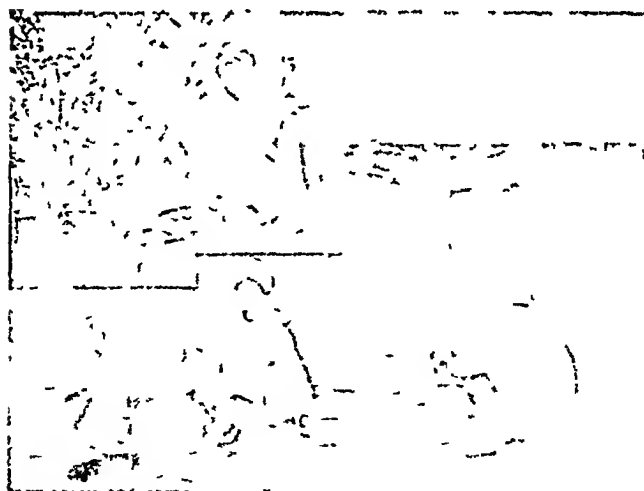
GUJARAT.

The work in this province is being done independently by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. The work is run on somewhat different lines from those of other provinces. In the early years of the movement attempt was made towards commercial production of Khadi as in the other provinces, and it is a noteworthy fact that the whole of the Khadi requirements of the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 was met by Khadi produced in Kathiawar. But the conditions of the Gujarat province being some what different from those of other provinces, it was found that the Khadi activities in this province can be more usefully directed towards propaganda for spinning for one's own use and the providing of facilities for getting the yarn of such self-spinners woven. It is with this purpose that the main activities in Gujarat are now being run. Sjt. Laxmidas Purushottam is the chief director of all Khadi activities in Gujarat proper, and the Swaraj Ashram at Bardoli is the head-quarters.

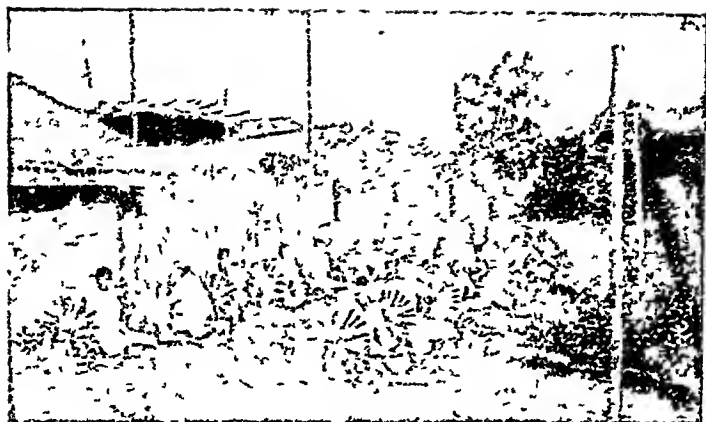
The work is primarily being carried on among the Rani-paraj people in the three taluks of Bardoli, Mahuwa and Vyara. The effort is not to introduce spinning and carding as a wage earning occupation but to induce the families to spin enough yarn to meet their own clothing needs. Till about two years ago the work was being done by a number of independent ashrams in the three taluks. Latterly it was felt



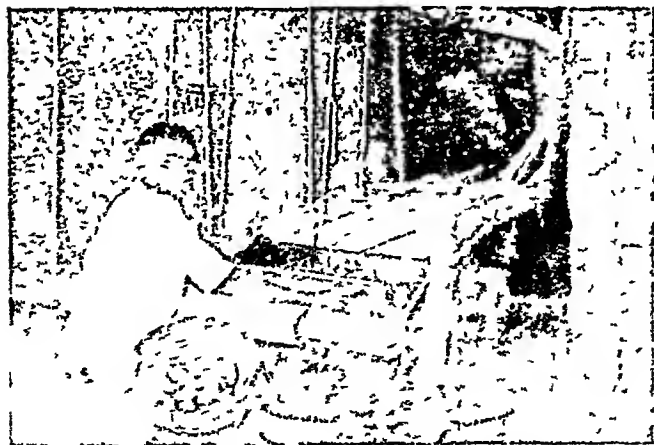
Charkha in a Ranigaraj Cottage—Vedchik.



A Ranigaraj family who make their own cloth.



Spinning-Raniparaj Vidyalaya, Vedchhi



Weaving-Raniparaj Vidhyalaya, Vedchhi

advisable to amalgamate all of them into a sort of federation, called the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram Sangh. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel is the president of the Sangh.

The Bardoli Swaraj Ashram Sangh has now the following seven branches functioning in the 3 taluks :—

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. | Raniparaj Swaraj Ashram, | Vedchhi, | taluk, | Bardoli. |
| 2. | " | " | Puna, | " Mahuwa. |
| 3. | " | " | " | " Mandwi. |
| 4. | " | " | Balda, | " Bardoli |
| 5. | " | " | Kumbhia | " " |
| 6. | " | " | Dolvan | " Vyara. |
| 7. | " | " | Kasvav | " Bardoli. |

In addition to the above which are solely devoted to work among the Raniparaj people, there are the following three other institutions which among other activities are also helping this work amongst Raniparaj people :—

1. Swaraj Ashram, Madhi, Taluk Bardoli.
2. " " Sarbhon , "
3. Satyagraha Chhavni, Kadod, Taluk Bardoli.

-In order to promote the work, the Sangh is doing the following in addition to carrying on general propaganda .—

1. Charkhas, carding bows and other implements are distributed at cheap prices.
2. Arrangements are made to teach carding and spinning to those who want, and in order to impart instructions in all the processes and especially with a view to raise weavers from the community itself, an Udyog Shala is being run. Formerly the Shala was at Bardoli, but has recently been transferred to Vedchhi.
3. Arrangements have been made to get the spinners' yarn woven and a part of the weaving charges is at

present being borne by the Sangh. It is expected that the rates of weaving could be reduced in two years to what the spinners are at present paying and then there would be no need for the bounty.

The efforts of the Sangh are bearing good fruit. During the year 1927-28, 711 families from 118 villages were spinning their own yarn. The total quantity of yarn spun was 5240 lbs. The work during the year was somewhat affected by the floods in 1927 and the Satyagrah in 1928, work in connection with which had naturally drawn away some of the workers from the normal work. Efforts are made to have the yarn woven by Raniparaj weavers as far as possible. During the year 42 Raniparaj weavers were engaged in this work, 29 wholtime and 13 part-time, and more than 60% of the total quantity was woven by them into cloth. The total of weaving charges paid amounted to RS. 2388-13-0. The total yardage woven was 14178 sq. yards. As a result of all this activity it is calculated that after deducting the price of raw materials and weaving charges paid to other weavers, there must have been a net additional income of RS. 4738-13-0 to the Raniparaj families.

In addition to Charkha work the Ashrams are also at many places carrying on a vigorous anti-drink propaganda.

The soul of all the khadi activity among the Raniparaj people is Sjt. Chunnilal Sankleshwar Mehta of the Vedchhi Ashram.

Besides the self-spinning activity noted above, there is also some quantity of ordinary commercial production on a small scale in Kathlal and other centres in Gujarat, and on a comparatively larger scale in Kathiawar, where the chief centre of work is Chalala near Amreli.

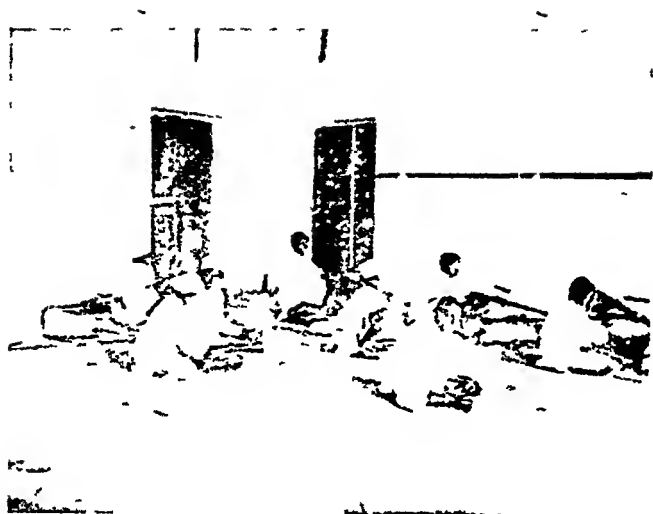
The work in Kathiawar is conducted by the Kathiawar Khadi Karyalaya with which the most prominent workers



Sjt Chunnilal Mehta with his family—Sjt. Mehta is the soul of all the khadi activities among the Raniparaj



Takli Spinning—Labour Union School, Ahmedabad



Carding Class—Vidyapith, Ahmedabad



Spinning Class—Vidyapith, Ahmedabad

connected are Sjt. Jaisukhlal A. Gandhi and Sjt. Ramdas M Gandhi. The total annual production is about RS 10000/-. The yarn produced is from 4 to 10 counts. The widths woven are 18", 20", 24" and 27". The varieties manufactured are towels, napkins, singlethread khadi, carpets, asans and pats.

Sale depots are maintained by independent parties at Ahmedabad, Bhadrachal and Broach. The Surat Bhandar under the management of Sjt. Ratanlal V. Khandwalla. has recently been converted into an A. I. S. A. Bhandar.

The Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya. Bardoli, manufactures and supplies charkhas, hand-gins, carding-bows and other implements. For information regarding prices, enquiry may be addressed to the Manager. Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya, Bardoli

It will be of interest to mention here that in the Gujarat Vidyapith spinning and habitual use of Khadi are compulsory both for professors and students. Since June, 1928, the Vidyapith is primarily devoting its attention to training students for efficient village work. Carding has been learnt by nearly all the professors and students. Weaving has been introduced as an optional course. The Vidyapith has started a Khadi Mandal with a view to do intensive Khadi propaganda. A store is being run by the Mandal, and khadi hawking is being done by the members of the Mandal.

In the schools run by the Labour Union at Ahmedabad Takli spinning has been introduced with success.

Production Centres.

Name & Address.	Average produc- tion per month.	Varities & Prices.
1. Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati.
2. Sjt. Chhotalal Maha- sukhran, Sabarmati.

3. Khadi Karyalaya,
Kathlal. ... Double-thread cloths,
napkins, towels, shirt-
ings, etc.
4. Khadi Mandal,
Petlad. Rs. 700/- Khadi 45" Rs 0-11-0 per yard
" 27" Rs 0-7-0 " "
Dhotees 48" Rs 0-11-6 " "
" 45" Rs 0-11-0 " "
Double thread
khadi 45" Rs 0-14-6 " "
" 27" Rs 0-8-6 " "
Towels
1½ x 27" Rs 0-13-0 each
Dyed shawls
2½ x 45" Rs 2-8-0 "
Printed Chofals
3 x 54" Rs 3-8-0 "
5. Swashrayi Rashtriya
Shala, Vasad. Rs 250/- ...
6. Vanat Shala, Rahad Rs 200/- ...
7. Swarajya Ashram,
Sarbhon ... Shirts, Coatings, Dhotees,
etc.
8. Swarajya Ashram,
Madhi. Rs 350/- Coatings, Shirts, Sarees,
Dhotees, etc.
9. Khadi Karyalaya,
Bhadran ... Khadi 27" Rs 0-7-6 per yard
" 48" " 0-15-0 " "
Double thread
khadi 27" " 0-8-6 " "
Towels 1½ x 27" 0-12-0 each

Sale Bhandars.

Name & Address.	Average sale per month.
1. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Surat.	Rs 1500/—
2. Shuddha Khadi Bhandar, Richey Road, Ahmedabad	" 2300/—
3. Khadi Bhandar, Broach.	" 560/—
4. Khadi Bhandar, Bhadrán.	...

KARNATAK.

Agent	Sjt Gangadharrao B Deshpande.
Secretary	" H. S. Kaujalgi.
Head-quarters.	Belgaum.

Khadi work was largely in an unorganised condition in this province till the creation of the Karnatak branch of the A. I. S. A, in the beginning of 1926. Owing to this reason this province has remained one among those whose facilities for khadi production and sale have not been adequately utilised. The work of reorganisation is now finished, and it may be expected that in future the progress of this province will be considerable.

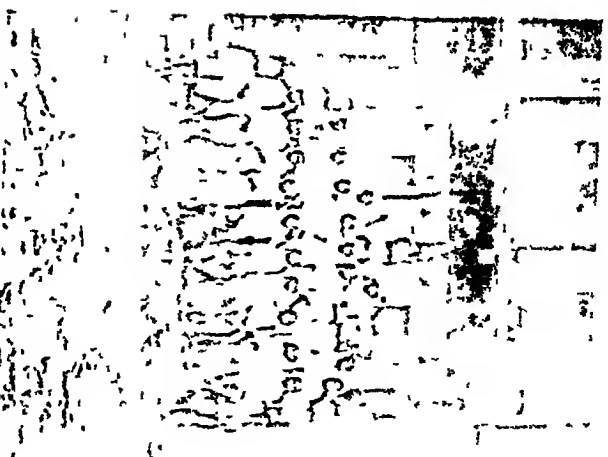
Hand-spinning and hand-weaving were generally in vogue in the province till not long ago. The agriculturists of the province are Lingayats, Reddis and Jains. The Lingayats form a majority. One of the tenets of the Lingayat religion is that a Lingayat should wear only cloth woven by a Lingayat on hand-loom from yarn spun by a Lingayat. This belief was instrumental in keeping the spinning industry alive for a long time.

In 1925 production work was undertaken by the Karnatak branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. At present production is going on in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts. Recently the Mysore Government has started direct production on its own account through its Industries Department at Badanval in Nanjangud district. The total production during the year 1927-28 has amounted to Rs. 73970/- The villages covered number 224, 180 spinning villages and 44 weaving villages. The spinners and weavers benefitted number 2992 and 232 respectively.

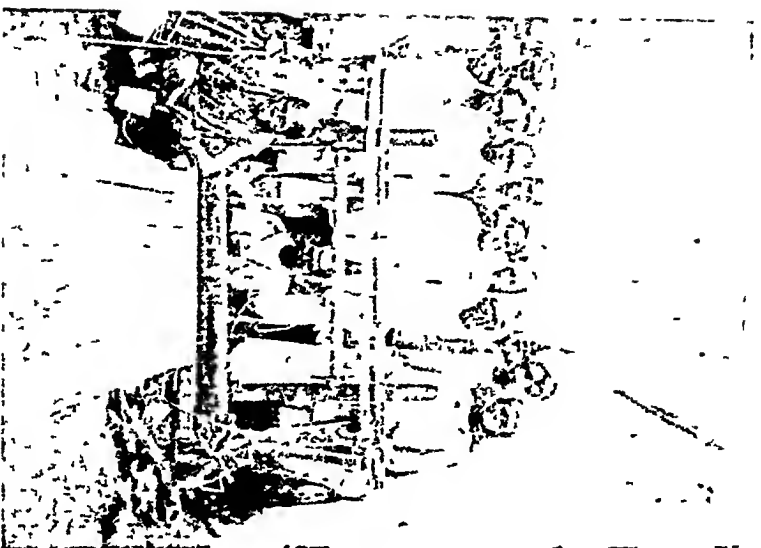
In Belgaum district there are now 2 centres of production, Hudli and Bhagojikop. At Hudli the work is conducted by the Karnatak Branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh under the direct guidance and supervision of Sjt. Gangadhar-rao Deshpande. The Association has given a loan of Rs. 5000/ to this institution. As a result of Sjt. Gangadharrao's personal guidance there has been a very considerable improvement in the quality of yarn and cloth produced in this area. The production at Hudli averages about Rs. 1200/- per month, and its activities cover 23 villages, 16 spinning and 7 weaving, and furnish work to 211 spinners and 36 weavers. The condition of the agriculturists in this area is not so bad as in the other areas of Khadi work in the country, but still spinning is very popular as a supplementary occupation. Here, as in most other regions of Karnatak, the spinners keep their own cotton, get it carded by the village carders, spin their slivers and bring the yarn to the market for sale. The yarn is bought usually by warps of 9 yards consisting of 7 punjams of 60 threads each. The count of yarn usually ranges between 16 and 20. The texture of cloth is about 35 to 40 threads per inch. The usual varieties are shirtings, dhotees, fetas, coatings, checks, etc. The prices are as under:—



Smt Gangadharao Deshpande's Mother
Spinning



Talk Spinning at the Hindu School,
Kamatuk



Group of weavers at the Mysore
Government's khadi centre, Badanwal.



Charkha as Old Age Pension-Hudli.

Khadi	50"	Rs. 0-11-0 per yard.
"	45"	" 0-10-3 " "
"	36"	" 0-6-9 " "
Double thread coating	36" white	" 0-11-0 " "
"	dyed	" 0-14-6 , "

Besides Khadi work the Gandhi Seva Sangh is conducting in the Hudli village a school for the village children. Most of the children attending are 'untouchable' children. There and also some Lingayats.

Bhagojikop, the other centre in the district, is run directly by the Karnatak Branch of the A. I. S. A. It produces about Rs. 1000/- worth per month. The yarn produced is of about 10 to 15 counts The usual varieties of cloth produced are plain Khadi, Patukas, double-thread coating etc The prices are as under —

23" Patukas	Rs. 0-4-9 per yard
29" Khadi	" 0-5-6 " "
38" "	" 0-6-6 " "
45" " Rs. 0-8-9 to	" 0-9-3 " " according to texture
48" " " 0-9-9 to	" 0-10-3 " " "
38" double thread coating	Rs. 0-10-9 to " 0-11-9 " " "

In Bijapur district there are two main centres, one at Galgali and the other at Kaladgi. Galgali is directly run by A. I. S. A. Branch and produces about Rs. 1250/- worth per month The chief varieties of goods produced are dhotees, Uparnas, plain Khadi, plain and striped shirting, dosuti Patukas, etc. The prices of goods vary according to texture, but some idea may be had from the following —

52" Khadi	Rs 0-10-6 per yard
46" looser texture for Uparnas	" 0-8-6 " "

46" Khadi	"	0-10-0 per yard
44" Rs. 0-8-3 to	"	0-10-6 " " according to texture.
36" shirting plain	"	0-6-6 " "
43" shirting striped	"	0-9-0 " "
28" plain white double thread	"	0-9-0 " "
36" Do.	"	0-11-0 " "

The other centre, Kaladgi, is an aided centre. It produces about Rs. 1800/- worth per month. The yarn is of slightly higher counts than elsewhere in Karnatak, and ranges from 15 to 25 counts. There is a large number of varieties of goods produced. Dhotees and sarees, plain as well as silk and lace bordered, shirtings plain, striped and twill, Panchas, fetas, coating, etc. Widths from 20" to 54" are woven. The prices are as under:—

50" unbleached	Rs. 0-11-0 per yard.
45" "	" 0-10-3 " "
30" double thread	" 0-11-0 " "
20" fetas	" 0-5-0 " "
30" panchas (2½ yds)	" 0-12-0 each.

In addition to these two centres in the Bijapur district, there is some small production at Bijapur at the Lokamanya Vastra Karyalaya of Sjt. Pujari. Panchyas of 37" and towels of 30" are usually produced. The prices are as under:—

Panchyas	Rs. 0-7-0 per yard.
Towels (1 yd. 2 feet)	" 0-15-3 each.

In Dharwar district there is only one centre, Uppinbetgiri. It produces about Rs. 800/- worth of Khadi. The yarn is generally of 10 to 15 counts, and the chief varieties produced are dhotees, sarees plain and silk bordered, panchyas, shirting plain, striped and twill, coatings of many different patterns, etc. The prices are as under:—

Shirting	28" plain	Rs	0—6—3	per yard
"	34" "	"	0—7—0	" "
"	36" " twill	"	0—11—0	" "
"	46" " plain	"	0—10—6	" "
"	50" " "	"	0—11—0	" "
"	52" " "	"	0—11—6	" "
Coatings from Rs. 0—10—0 to " 1—1—0 " " according to patterns and width.				
Sarees 9 yds×48" plain, cotton Rs. 0—6—0 per yard.				
Do. silk bordered " 10—1—6 each.				
Irkal Sarees with 2" silk borders from Rs 16/- to 36/-				

The Badanval centre in Mysore is the solitary example of State enterprise in Khadi. No other state has taken so much interest or has made such systematic effort in promoting the spread of the Charkha within its territories as Mysore. The ruler of the State is personally interested in the movement. The Department of Industries under its Director, Mr. C. Ranganath Rao Sahib is devoting as much attention to the proper development of this cottage industry as to any of the bigger industries that are run by this progressive Indian State.

The centre at Badanval was started in 1927 soon after Gandhiji's tour in the State. A scheme for the purpose was obtained by the Department of Industries from the Secretary of the A. I. S. A. and in accordance with the scheme the Government sanctioned a working capital of Rs. 3500/- with an additional grant of Rs. 1725/- towards outright expenditure. At the request of the Industries Department the Association lent the services of Sjt. S. G. Pujari as organiser for a period of one year. Even the first year's results have been much better than expected. The work was started in November, 1927. Within 3 months of the start the number of working Charkhas rose to 500 and by the end of June the number

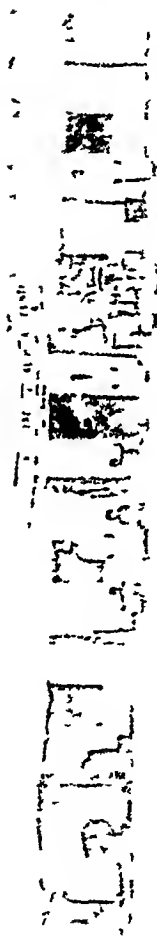
had reached 1000. The quality of yarn spun showed a progressive improvement. In the beginning it was only of 6 to 8 counts. By June it had risen from 10 to 13 counts.

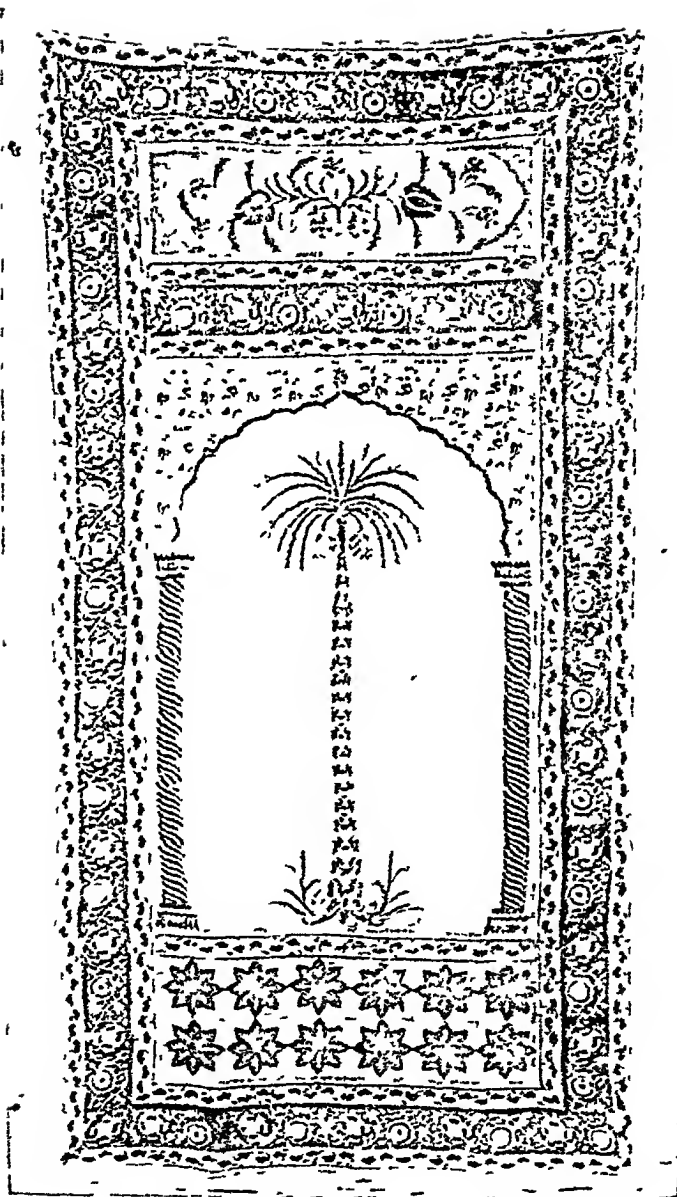
Along with the introduction of hand-spinning, arrangements were made with some of the looms at Badanval to weave the yarn into cloth. At first only towels were made. As finer yarn was produced, sheets, turbans and coating cloths began to be woven. There are at present 62 looms engaged in Khadi weaving. By the end of June 1928, 9200 yards of Khadi had been manufactured. At present the production averages nearly Rs. 2000/- worth per month.

The goods produced have met with the approval of the Stores Purchase Committee of the State both in respect of quality and price. The Committee it is understood has since placed with the centre an order for about Rs. 15000 yards of double thread coating and 600 turbans. About half the production of the centre, according to the report of the Director, is now being absorbed by the Government Departments.

The Industries Department was fully satisfied with the results of the year's work at Badanval. The Department intends to introduce improved charkhas and a better variety of cotton in order to make fine spinning possible. Attempts are also being made at the Government Weaving Factory to make a suitable carding machine. The State Sub-Committee constituted to consider the question of hand-spinning resolved, after consideration of the Director's report, that the work at Badanval should be continued and that similar work should be started in at least one centre in each of the other districts. It is understood that the Government is contemplating the starting of an other centre on the lines of Badanval.

There are 12 sale depots run by the Karnatak Branch of the A. I. S. A. Besides, the Tamil Nad Branch is runn-





Palm Print Door Curtain—A. I. S. A.
Khadi Bhandar, Lahore.

ing a depot at Bangalore. With a view to promote Khadi sales in Mysore 15 Khadi Co-operative Societies have been started in the Mysore State. Many of them however have not yet begun to function. But the Co-operative Society Stores at Mysore, seems from the report, to have turned out very good work during last year primarily owing to very efficient management. The Stores has not merely been self supporting, but has even earned a comparatively good profit. The sales of the Stores for the year amounted to Rs 14464-15-10 of which Rs. 3451-2-3 represents purchases by members of the Society.

Altogether the Khadi sales in the province during the 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 1,12,193/- The A. I. S. A. investment in this province amounts to Rs. 1,05,821-12-2. There are 26 workers in the Karnatak Branch.

Production Centre.

A. I. S. A.

Name of centre.	Average monthly production
1. Bhagojikip	Rs 1000
2. Galgali	" 1250
3. Uppinbetgiri	" 800

AIDED.

4. Gandhi Seva Sangh, Hudli	" 1200
5. Kaladgi	" 1800
6. Lokmanya Khadi Vastra Karyalaya, Bijapur	" 200

INDEPENDENT

7. Badanval spinning circle	" 2000
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Retail Sale Bhandars.

A. I. S. A.

	Average sale per month.
1. Sudarshan Charkhalaya, Belgaum	Rs. 2500
2. Khadi Bhandar, Dharwar	" 750

3. Khadi Bhandar, Gadag	„ 650
4. Khadi Bhandar, Hubli	„ 1500
5. Khadi Bhandar, Sirsi	„ 400
6. Khadi Bhandar, Bijapur	„
7. Khadi Bhandar, Bellary	„
8. Khadi Bhandar, Nipani	„ 600
9. Khadi Bhandar, Bagalkot	„ 1500
10. Khadi Bhandar, Davangiri	„ 600
11. Khadi Bhandar, Shimoga	„ 1000
12. Khadi Bhandar, Mangalore	„ 600

INDEPENDENT.

1. Khaddar Co-operative Society, Mysore	„ 1000
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MAHARASHTRA.

Agent	Sjt. V. V. Dastane
Secretary	„ Shree Krishnadas Jaju
Head quarters	Wardha.

Maharashtra includes, besides the Maharashtra centres in the Bombay Presidency, also the Congress provinces of C. P. Marathi and Berar. The field for production in the province is not very large, but there are considerable facilities in the Chanda and Bhandara districts of C. P. for production on a considerable scale. The general economic condition in these districts is very poor. The Mahar community of the two districts is traditionally a community of spinners and weavers, and they seem to have retained both the tradition of the Charkha and the cunning of their hands. The two principal production centres, run by the Maharashtra Branch, are in these districts—Kinhi in Bhandara, and Savli in Chanda. Kinhi produces about Rs. 500/- worth per month and furnishes work to 7 carders, 60 spinners, and 10 weavers. Savli is a more considerable centre. It is now producing from

Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2000/- per month, and there is scope for still larger production. The work at Savli at present covers 40 villages, and benefits 67 carders, 500 spinners and 60 weavers. The yarn produced ranges from 10 to 20 counts. Yarn of 15 to 20 counts is used for dhotees, and for Khadi of larger widths. The chief varieties of Khadi produced, and their prices are as under:—

Dosuti coatings	27"	Rs. 0—8—0 per yard
" "	36"	" 0—10—9 " "
Khadi	36"	" 0—7—3 " "
" higher count and closer texture	36"	" 0—7—6 " "
"	45"	" 0—9—0 " "
" higher count and closer texture	45"	" 0—9—9 " "
Dhotees 9 yards×50"		" 6—8—0 " pair
Honey comb towels 1½ yards×27"		" 0—12—6 each
Kerchief 18"×18"		" 0—2—0 "

There was some small production being done at some other centres, at Chopda in East Khandesh and Malpur in West Khandesh. The work at these centres on behalf of the A. I. S. A. has had to be closed, because the quality of production could not reach the market standard. There is only one independent organisation doing any Khadi work, and that is the Ladies Yarn Committee, Poona, which usually purchases fine yarn from other provinces, and gets it woven. Its production is not much, however, only Rs 100/- per month. The total production of Maharashtra in 1927-28 was Rs. 37,036/-. The total of carders, spinners and weavers supported numbered 88, 829, and 90 respectively. The total of wages distributed to them amounted respectively to Rs. 2822-8-3, Rs. 8855-1-6 and Rs. 9173-9-3.

There is good scope in the province for sale of Khadi. The Maharashtra Branch has 15 sale Bhandars of its own,

besides the Central Store, called the Maharashtra Vastragar, at Wardha. The principal sale Bhandars are at Poona, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Wardha. The Vastragar gets the production of the Maharashtra centres as well as purchases from other provinces, and then distributes the goods to the Bhandars run by the Maharashtra Branch. In addition to the A.I.S.A. Bhandars there are 3 other Bhandars, run by independent parties. The total sale in the province during the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 1,95,590-0-0.

Attempts to introduce the Charkha with a view to making the locality self-sufficient in respect of cloth requirements are being made at some selected centres—Paturda (Berar), Mukti (West Khandesh), Dighol (Ahmednagar), and Kamler (Savantwadi).

There is an institution for training Khadi workers at Pimprala (East Khandesh). The Udyog Mandir, as it is called, is run under the personal guidance of Sjt. V. V. Dastane. There is also another institution—the Satyagrahashram at Wardha, run on the lines of the parent institution, the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati. Sjt. Vinoba N. Bhawe is the Acharya of the Ashram.

Production Centres.

A. I. S. A.

Name & Address.	Average production per month
1. Savli, Dt. Chanda	Rs. 2000
2. Kinhi, Dt. Bhandara	„ 500

AIDED.

1. Ladies Yarn Committee, Poona.	„ 100
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Retail Sale Bhandars.

A. I. S. A.

Name & Address.	Average sale per month.
1. Gondia	Rs. 2000
2. Nagpur	" 2000
3. Wardha	" 1500
4. Chanda	" 200
5. Amraoti	" 1000
6. Akola	" 1000
7. Bhusawal	" 250
8. Jalgaon	" 2000
9. Dhulia	" 500
10. Chodra	" 150
11. Malpur	" 200
12. Poona	" 2500
13. Pandharpur	" 700
14. Satara	" 500
15. Ratnagiri	"

INDEPENDENT

16. Khamgaon	" 500
17. Sholapur	" 1000
18. Vengurla	" 200

PUNJAB.

Agent.	Dr Gopichand Bhargava.
Secretary	Sjt Kishanchand Bhatia.
Head-quarters.	Adampur Doaba, Dt. Jullundhur.

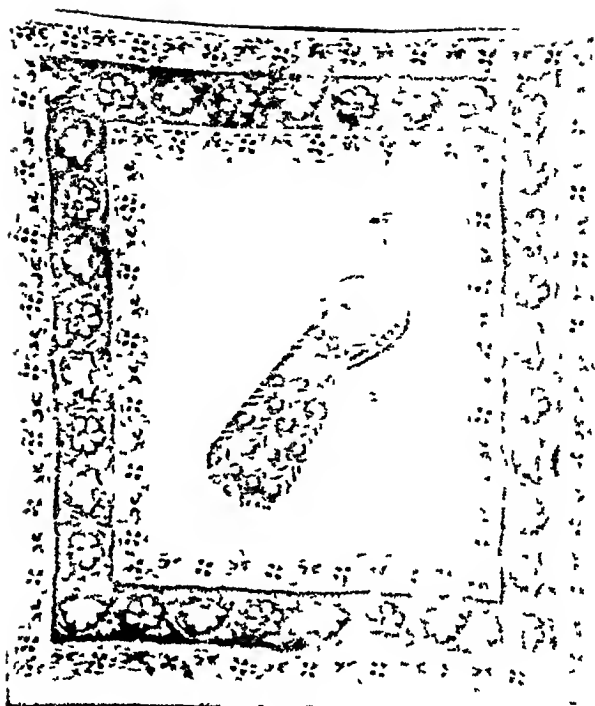
Punjab is one of the provinces where hand-spinning was an established tradition, when the Non-cooperation movement brought to it a fresh impetus. In many of the districts almost every village home has a charkha or two plying. The

number of working charkhas in the province is estimated at several lakhs. In the few villages that the A. I. S. A. provincial branch is operating it has been found that the working charkhas number 43712. Generally the yarn produced is utilised for getting the clothing needed by the family. Half or full khadi is got manufactured. In some places the yarn is exchanged for mill cloth. Whatever surplus yarn remains is sold out at the bazaar. Independent, therefore, of the direct activities of the A. I. S. A. and affiliated organisations, there is in the province a traditional production of handspun yarn of no small quantity.

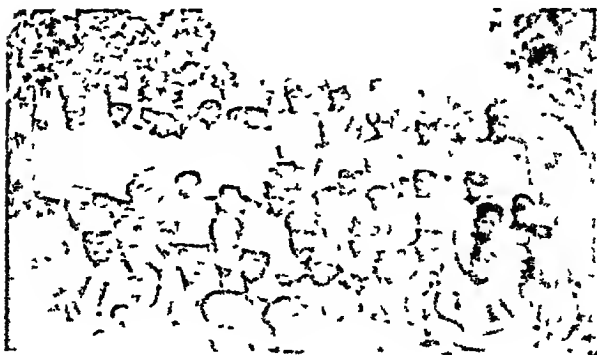
Punjab was one of the few exporting provinces in the beginning of the Khadi movement. The work received a slight set-back during the close of 1923 and the beginning of 1924, but has since revived to more than its original dimensions. The yarn available ranges from 7 to 16 counts. The higher counts are used for dhotees and sarees and yarn upto 10 counts is used for shirting, coating, etc. Only small breadths were being woven in the beginning but now widths up to 45" are also woven.

The A.I.S.A investment in the province is Rs. 77428-12-6. There are 6 production centres, departmental and aided ones taken together, and 11 sale depots, directly run by the A.I.S.A.

In this province there is no need for Khadi organisations to stock cotton and issue it out to spinners. The organisations have only to purchase yarn brought by the spinners for sale. The most important of the production centres in the province is Adampur, which produces on an average about Rs. 5000/- worth of Khadi per month. This centre in the year 1927-28 purchased yarn from 45 villages of Jullundhur district and 15 villages of Ambala district. The spinners of this region spin yarn to meet the cloth requirements of the



Teapoy Cover-A I S A Khadi Phandar, Lahore



School for 'untouchable' Children-Amarsar.



Seth Jamnadal Bajaj among Rajasthan Spinners.

family and sell only the surplus yarn. The weavers are mostly of the untouchable class, known as Chamars. The present number of weavers working for the Adampur centre is 362, belonging to 29 villages in the area. The bleaching, dyeing and printing done in the centre are all of good quality. A large number of varieties is produced. The cloths produced are of uniformly good texture. The prices vary according to texture and quality. They are as under —

Description	Texture (threads per inch)	Price per yard.
Khadi 26"	27 × 27	Rs. 0—4—3
" "	32 × 32	" 0—4—9
" "	36 × 36	" 0—5—0
" "	40 × 40	" 0—5—6
" 28"	42 × 42	" 0—6—6
" 30"	40 × 40	" 0—6—6
" 35"	35 × 35	" 0—7—0
" "	40 × 40	" 0—7—6
" 44"	32 × 32	" 0—7—3
" "	36 × 36	" 0—8—3
" "	40 × 40	" 0—9—3
Striped shirting 26"	40 × 40	" 0—6—0
Dosuti coating 28"	49 × 49	" 0—7—0
Drill coating 28"	52 × 52	" 0—7—6
Honey comb towels 27"		" 0—7—0
Double colour printed Khes		
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds	" 3—2—0 each
" " " Jajams		" 0—12—0 per sq yd
Printed bed-sheets 3 yds × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds		" 3—0—0 each
Kerchiefs 18" × 18"		" 1—4—0 per doz
Kerchiefs 22" × 22"		" 1—11—0 " "
Socks		" 3—3—0 " "
Uparnas 22" × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds		" 0—9—6 each
" 27" × 2 yds		" 0—5—6 "

The other important centres of production in the province are Ghurial, Darya-Khan, Jhang-Maghiana and Butala. Of these the first two are A. I. S. A. centres. Jhang is a certified independent centre. Butala is an aided centre. Ghurial produces almost the same varieties as Adampur, and the goods produced are sent to the Adampur Central Store. The general condition of the spinners and weavers is also very similar to what it is in Adampur. The monthly production is about Rs. 1,500.

It is the custom among the spinners in some parts of the province to exchange hand-spun yarn for cloth. Usually it is mill-cloth that is so exchanged. The Punjab Branch has made arrangements for exchange of Khadi at Khanewal. The yarn received in exchange is generally got woven at Darya-Khan into Khadi of 18" width mostly. The cloth thus exchanged for yarn during the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 13522-6-3. The Darya-Khan centre, in addition to 18" Khadi, produced honey comb sheets and Chandni Khes. The 18" Khadi is sold at, 5½ yds and 7 yds per rupee according to difference in texture. The price of sheets is Rs. 3/- each and that of Khes is Rs. 10/- each. Altogether 21 weavers are working for this centre.

The most important of the sale bhandars run by the Branch is at Lahore, and has a sale of Rs. 2050/- per month. The Lahore Bhandar has special printing arrangements and its palm-print and peacock-print curtains and table-cloths are in great demand from Khadi bhandars all over the country.

The provincial office also stocks and supplies from its centre Adampur the following implements for spinning and carding at the prices given below:—

Portable Charkha (for travelling)

Rs. 8—0—0

Charkha (Pratisthan pattern)

" 2—4—0

Charkha (Satyagrahashram pattern)	„ 4—4—0
Carding bow (Ramesra pattern)	„ 0—4—0
Guts 20 yards	„ 0—8—0

The total production in the province during the year 1927-28 was Rs. 84,692/-, the total sales Rs. 1,07,538/. The number of workers in the A. I. S. A. Branch is 26.

Production Centres.

A. I. S. A.

Name & Address	Average production per month
1. Adampur	Rs. 5000
2. Ghurial	„ 1500
3. Darya-Khan	„ 350

AGENCY

4. Kot Adu	Rs. 200/-
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AIDED

5. Lala Hansraj Dinanath, Butala.	Rs. 200/-
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INDEPENDENT.

6. Jhang-Maghiana	Rs. 700/-
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Retail Sale Depots.

A. I. S. A.

Name & Address	Average sale per month
1. Shah-Alami Gate, Lahore.	Rs. 2000/-
2. Multan	Rs. 400
3. Lyallpur	Rs. 450
4. Dehra-Ghazi-Khan	Rs. 500
5. Dehra-Ismail-Khan	Rs. 300
6. Khanewal	Rs. 800
7. Montgomery	Rs. 300

AGENCIES

8. Sirsa
 9. Kot Adu
 10. Jullundhur
-

RAJASTHAN.

Agent	Seth Jamnalal Bajaj
Secretary	Sjt. B. S. Deshpande
Head-quarters.	Jauhari Bazar, Jaipur City.

There are immense facilities for Khadi production in this province. In fact handspinning was to some extent a living industry even before the advent of Non-cooperation, hand-spun yarn and even Khadi being brought to open markets for sale. In spite of these facilities, however, little was done to promote the work before the creation of the A.I.S.A. agency in 1926. The first efforts of the A. I. S. A. Branch were directed towards improving the quality of the yarn. The yarn that was being spun was generally of only 3 to 4 counts. The efforts of the Branch have resulted in raising the average quality to 10 to 15 counts. With the improvement in yarn it was easy to persuade the weavers to take to weaving hand-spun yarn. At present it is estimated that nearly 600 weavers are working on hand-spun yarn only.

Since the work was taken in hand, by the A. I. S. A. Branch, it has rapidly progressed, and now the production under the auspices of the A. I. S. A. is nearly Rs. 9000/- worth per month. The work of the production centres is spread over 80 villages and it is estimated that 175 carders, 4792 spinners and 593 weavers get part-time work as a result of the A. I. S. A.'s activities. The wage spinners are generally Brahmin and Bania women. The weavers are generally untouchables. The spinning wages range from 4 annas per seer of 80 tolas of 7 to 8 counts yarn to 8 annas for 10 to 12 counts. Carding wages are 3 annas per seer.

The A. I. S. A. Branch has 5 production centres and 3 sale depots in the province. The centres of work are as under :—



Rajasthan Weavers



Khadi Weavers at the Jaipur Bazar

Production Centres.

Name	Address	Average production per month.
1. Khadi Karyalaya	Amarsar	Rs. 1500/-
2. " "	Borawad	" 300/-
3. " "	Manoharpur	" 900/-
4. " "	Basa	" 1000/-
5. " "	Govindgarh	" 900/-

Sale Bhandars.

	Average sale per month
1 Charkha Sangh Khadi Bhandar, Jaipur	Rs. 4500/-
2. " " " " Ajmer	" 350/-
3. " " " " Sikar	" 100/-

The Khadi Bhandar at Jaipur works as the central depot. It receives the goods from the production centres, gets them bleached and then puts them into the market for sale. Borawad produces only woollens—chiefly coatings and kambals. The price of coatings ranges from Rs 2/- to Rs 3/- per yard and that of kambals from Rs 6/- to Rs. 12/- each.

The usual varieties produced by the Rajasthan Charkha Sangh are Gadha. Dosuti coatings, Reji, Fetas, Khcs, honey-comb towels, napkins, Dhotees, shirlings, etc. Some quantity of coloured coatings, chintz, etc. is also manufactured. Generally widths from 16" to 40" are woven Khcs however upto 67" width is produced. Details of the varieties manufactured and full information regarding prices can be had from the Khadi Bhandar, Jaipur City. The prices vary according to texture The prices of some of the chief varieties (unbleached) are as under :—

Variety	Count of yarn used	Threads in warp & weft.	Price per piece.
Gadha special	16 × 30" 10 to 15	44 × 40 to 53 × 48	Rs. 7—4—0 to 9—0—0

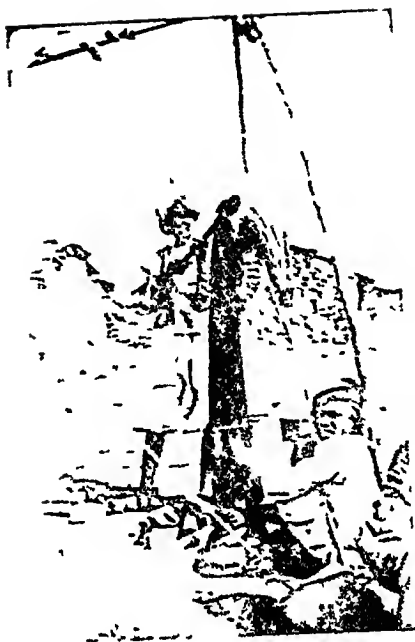
Gadha ordinary	"	10 to 13	35 × 33 to 42 × 38	" 5-8-0 to " 6-12-0
Dosuti	10 × 27"	8 to 10	30 × 20 to 30 × 26	" 4-10-0 to " 5-0-0
Reji	16 × 27"	7 to 10	32 × 28 to 36 × 30	" 4-4-0 to " 5-4-0
Feta	8 × 19"	8 to 10	30 × 25	" 1-10-0
Khes	3 × 67"	8 to 10	28 × 25	" 4-6-0
"	3 × 59"	"	"	" 4-0-0
"	3 × 54"	"	"	" 3-8-0
" Bulbul-Chashm	2½ × 59"	"	"	" 3-14-0
Honey-comb towels	1 × 24"			" 0-10-6
"	1½ × 28"			" 0-14-0
Dhotces	8 × 46"	from		" 4-0-0 to " 4-12-0
Striped shirting	16 × 28"			" 5-0-0

The Rajasthan Khadi has found a ready market in Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and U. P. Local sales are yet to be developed to a considerable scale.

Besides commercial production and sale of Khadi there is another aspect of Khadi work in Rajasthan that needs special mention. Where spinning is so much of a living tradition it was felt that attempt may be fruitfully made in certain selected areas at least to induce the people to spin the yarn necessary for their own clothing requirements and make the areas self-sufficient in respect of clothing. With this end in view Sjt. Jethalal Govindji started the work in November, 1925, at Bijolia. As a result of his continuous efforts, carried on with great zeal and earnestness nearly 5500 people in the area have now taken to spinning for their own requirements.



Sjt Jethalal with Bijolia villagers



Home Dyeing at Bijolia



Mass meeting of Bijolia Self-Spinners



A peasant family of Reengus who have made their own clothing for the year.



A Jat Spinner Spinning for self-wear-Reengus.

All of them store cotton, card and spin it and get the yarn woven for themselves. Sjt. Jethalal has even induced many of them to take to weaving, and about 90 of them have learnt weaving. It is estimated that at present about Rs. 50000/- worth of Khadi is being produced as a result of such spinning.

The success of the experiment at Bijolia has induced the Branch to start a similar effort at Reengus in Jaipur State. The propaganda has been carried on among the cultivating classes in 25 villages round Reengus. The cultivating classes knew already spinning. Efforts are made to teach carding also to them and now about 500 persons have learnt carding. These classes were already in the habit of getting their requirements of coarser cloth met out of their own yarn. Now they have been induced to get all their requirements similarly, and already a few families have started to get their dhotees and sarees made out of their own yarn. It is expected that in the course of the year very satisfactory results will be achieved.

There are now 43 workers in the Rajasthan Branch including those working at the self-sufficiency centres at Bijolia and Reengus. The chief workers have started an Achhut Sahayak Mandal with the help of funds supplied by Seth Jamnalalji. This Mandal conducts 4 schools for untouchables, where over 100 boys are being taught. The Mandal also distributes medicines free to the villagers and helps in the digging of wells for the untouchables.

Besides the A. I. S. A. Branch there are 3 certified independent Khadi organisations. One is the Khadi Karya-laya, Chomu of Sjt. Yudhishtir Sharma. This produces Khadi worth Rs 1000/- per month. The second is the Khadi Karyalaya, Samod, of Sjt. Gopalnathji Sharma. This acts as a production agency for the A. I. S. A. Branch. It produces

Khadi worth about Rs 1000/- per month. The third is the Madan Khadi Kutir, Karauli, which produces about Rs 500/- worth per month. The Khadi produced by this institution is of somewhat finer quality than the general Rajasthan Khadi.

TAMIL NAD.

Secretary Sjt. N. S. Varadachari.
 Head-quarters Tirupur.
 Tele. Address Vastralaya

The Tamil Nad Branch of the A. I. S. A. includes Kerala also within its scope of work. At present Tamil Nad stands foremost both in Khadi production and sale. Out of the total production of Khadi in the country nearly 40% is produced in Tamil Nad. The goods produced at the chief centre of this province, viz. Tirupur, are in great demand in all parts of India, and at present it is this province, more almost than any other, that is meeting the need of provinces where production is less developed. About 40% of the production of the province is exported to other provinces and overseas; while the remaining 60% is consumed within the province itself. The quality and price of the cloth produced in Tirupur compare very favourably with those produced in other parts of India; while the superior cotton used and the expert weaving give to the cloth a peculiar softness and attractiveness not generally possessed by the cloths of other provinces.

In the Tirupur area production is done both by private producers and the A. I. S. A. As far as possible competition or overlapping of work is avoided. Of the private producers the Kongu Khaddar Company, is the foremost. To this concern the A. I. S. A. has given a loan of RS 15000/-

1712
2201
4 27
13 13
1500-



The Company produces on an average RS 12000/- worth of khadi per month.

The provincial branch of the A. I. S. A. has in this area, besides the Central Vastralaya at Tirupur which acts as both receiving and selling depot for cloth, yarn and cotton, several production centres round about Tirupur, at Puliampatti, Avanashi, Cheyur, Uthukuli, Padiyur, Vellakoil, Muthur, Nambiyur and Vanjipalayam. Some of these centres do only-yarn production, though even they are capable of expanding into weaving centres. The area covered is one of 30 square miles, and spreads in all directions round Tirupur. There has been acute famine in most of these places, severe drought having prevailed for some years. The spinners are all women of the agriculturist families. The yarn spun is out of fine silky Karunganni cotton, and this accounts for the softness and durability of the Tirupur cloth. The texture has now so improved that last year's standard of 38 threads per inch both ways is uniformly exceeded. The Vastralaya now produces cloth which shows 44 threads in both ways per inch.

Besides the A. I. S. A. and the Kongu Company there are 6 other organisations working in this region.

All varieties of goods are produced at Tirupur. Widths from 20" to 54" are woven. Almost every variety of cloth possible in thick Khadi of 10 to 14 counts yarn is obtainable at Tirupur. Dhotees of different sizes, towels, bed-sheets, shirtings, coatings of a variety of patterns, Dupatis, shawls, chintz, dyed goods, single and double colour prints, etc. are some of the varieties produced. Detailed price list can be had on application to the A. I. S. A. Khadi Vastralaya, Tirupur. The prices of some of the plain varieties are as under, —

Khadi unbleached 20" width	Rs 0—4-3 per yd
" " 27" "	Rs 0—5-9 "
36" "	Rs 0—6-9 "

Khadi unbleached 40" width	Rs 0—7—6
" " 45" "	Rs 0—8—9
" " 50" "	Rs 0—9—9
" " 54" "	Rs 0—10—9
Double thread unbleached 36" plain weaving	Rs 0—9—9
36" drill	Rs 0—10—9
27" plain	Rs 0—7—9
Coatings of 27" width of various patterns from	Rs 0—9—0
	to Rs 0—12—6

Special Padiyur pieces of 18 counts yarn
available in the A. I. S. A. Vastralaya only

27"	Rs 0—6—0
45"	Rs 0—9—0

The above prices hold good for all the organisations in the Tirupur region, both A. I. S. A. and independent.

After Tirupur the next biggest centre of work is Pudukalayam in Salem District. This centre is worked by the Gandhi Ashram. Next to the A. I. S. A. and the Kongu Company the Gandhi Ashram is the biggest producer in Tamil Nad. Not merely for the quantity of khadi produced but for other reasons as well does this institution deserves special mention. This institution is the Tamil Nad Branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh of which Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is the President. The Ashram is conducted under the personal direction and guidance of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar. The Khadi department of the Ashram is under the management of Sjt K. Santanam. Doing work in an area of chronic famine, the Ashram has brought relief to hundreds of poor families. The Association has given a loan of Rs 71657-7-7 for the Khadi work of the Ashram. The Ashram is turning out about Rs 10000/- worth of Khadi per month. The variety of cotton used is here, as at Tirupur, Karunganni generally. The yarn



The Younger generation are learning it-Tamil Nad.



A Khadi Centre in Tamil Nad



Spinner women at the Gandhishram,
Tiruchengodu



Untouchable children having a bath—Gandhishram,
Tiruchengodu

produced is of 12 to 16 counts. Widths up to 60" are woven. A large number of varieties is manufactured including dhotees, towels, Anga-vastrams, coatings, handkerchiefs, sarees, Jamkalams, etc. Dyed and printed goods are also available. The dyeing and printing department of the Ashram meets all its needs for printed and coloured cloth. The Ashram specialities are Dupattis, (Chaddars) drill-towels, white double thread coating, and Jamkalams

The prices are the same as at Tirupur.

The Ashram's khadi activities cover 175 villages and support 2402 spinners and 170 weavers. The Ashram was started in February 1925 and in a period of little over three years, has distributed Rs 69681 as spinning wages, Rs 76239 as weaving charges and Rs 1648 as bleaching charges. The average income of a peasant family of four members in the area is estimated at about Rs 100 to Rs 120 per year. Additional income from spinning is estimated on an average at about 16%.

Besides khadi work the Ashram is conducting a free dispensary, well-equipped, under a qualified doctor. It is also conducting a small primary school for the children in the neighbourhood. It is trying to promote better sanitation in the villages and has in hand a scheme for the digging of wells to provide good drinking water for the 'untouchable' population around.

The Ashram is situated at Pudupalayam, 12 miles from Sankaridrug Railway Station, S, I. Ry.

Besides Tirupur and Pudupalayam there are other areas which possess good facilities; but these have not all been fully developed. The most important centres in the other areas are Kallakurchi in South Arcot District, Rajapalayam in Ramnad District, Tissaiyanvillai in Tinnevely District, Nagercoil

in South Travancore and Taliparamba in North Malabar. Of these Kallakurchi is mainly worked directly by the A. I. S. A. Here, out of Nadan cotton, yarn upto 25 counts is spun. Unlike in other parts of Tamil Nad here the spinner gets her cotton carded by the village carder. The average monthly production is about Rs 1500/- There is also a small independent organisation working here called the Co-operative Stores, Kallakurchi. The prices of the ordinary varieties are the same here as at Tirupur. The prices of the finer Khadi are as under ;—

Khadi or Dhotee	52"	Rs 0-11-0 per yard.
	50"	Rs 0-10-0 " "
	45"	Rs 0-9-0 " "
Extra fine	45"	Rs 0-12-0 " "

Rajapalayam is the centre for fine Khadi in Tamil Nad. Yarn upto 60 counts is spun there, and fine khadi, dhotees with lace and silk borders, Angavastrams, towels, etc. are being produced. There are three principal organisations working at this centre, and together they produce and sell about Rs 4500/- worth of Khadi per month. For prices the enquiry must be addressed to the organisations themselves.

Tissaiyanvillai was till recently being worked by an independent producer, who was doing some small quantity of production. The facilities for yarn production in this region almost rival those of Tirupur. But the resources have not yet been tapped. Recently, however, the A. I. S. A. has taken up the work in this area.

Of the two centres in Kerala there is scope for large production in Nagercoil in South Travancore. In this region hand-spun yarn in large quantities comes to the weekly markets for sale. At present an independent producer, Dr. M. E. Naidu of Kottar, is doing some small production here. The A

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I. S. A. is arranging to start its own centre of work in this area. Work at Taliparamba has recently been started by the A. I. S. A.

The A. I. S. A.'s direct investment in the province is Rs 547675-10-6. There are 13 centres of production and 24 sale depots, run departmentally by the A. I. S. A. The sale bhandars are turning out very good work, compared with the bhandars in other provinces. The bhandars with the biggest sales are Madras, Bangalore and Madura. In order to take khadi to the villages the A. I. S. A. branch has purchased and is operating a motor van. The motor van sold Rs. 22,320 worth of khadi during the year 1927-1928.

The production activities of A. I. S. A. and independent together, cover 925 villages, and furnish work to 18225 spinners and 1474 weavers.

There are 144 workers in the Tamil Nad Branch of the A. I. S. A.

Production Centres.

	Name	Address	Average production per month
A. I. S. A.			
1.	Khadi Production Depot,	Tirupur	Rs 6500/-
2	Khadi Vastralaya	Avanashi	" 2750/-
3.	" "	Cheyur	" 2500/-
4.	" "	Kallakurchi	" 1300/-
5.	" "	Nambiyur	" 3100/-
6.	" "	Padiyur	" 2550/-
7	" "	Puliampatti	" 2300/-
8.	" "	Uthukuli	" 2300/-
9.	" "	Vanjipalayam	" 3750/-
10	" "	Vellakoil	" 150/-

11.	"	"	Tissaiyanvillai	"	500/-
12.	"	"	Taliparamba	—	
13.	"	"	Adirampatnam	Yarn centre.	

AIDED.

14.	Gandhi Ashram,	Tiruchengodu	Rs. 10000/-
15.	Kongu Khaddar Company, Ltd.	Tirupur	" 10000/-

INDEPENDENT.

16.	Gandhi Khaddaralayam,	Tirupur	" 3700/-
17.	M. M. S. T. A. Murugesu Mudaliar	Tirupur	" 9100/-
18.	R. M. S. C. Muthuswamy Chettiar	Tirupur	" 3500/-
19.	N. K. Sankarappa Chettiar	Tirupur	" 300/-
20.	R. T. Muthuswami Chettiar	Vijayapuram	" 550/-
21.	R. M. R. Palaniappa Chettiar	Tirupur	" 3000/-
22.	Vinayakar Khaddar Sala	Tirupur	" 1350/-
23.	Spinners' and Weavers' Cooperative Society	Kallakurchi	" 300/-
24.	K. V. Sambasivam Chettiar	Tirupur	" 1050/-
25.	G. M. Ramaswamy Iyer	Puthagaram	" 1100/-
26.	R. M. K. Khaddar Vastralaya	Rajapalayam	—
27.	Dr. M. E. Naidu	Kottar (South Travancore)	—

Producers of Specialities.

Name & Address	Average pro- duction per month	Count of yarn Widths and varieties	Prices
1. C. V. Jayagopala Chettiar, Salem	Rs 5600/-	30 to 40 counts 36" to 54"; Dho- tees, Angavastra- ms, towels, plain	Prices vary according to count of yarn and

			pieces, sarees width of with silk or silk or lace lace borders borders.
2. K. R. Sidaraju, Salem	Rs 750/-	"	"
3. K. A. Pethuraja, Rajapalayam	Rs 3200/-	30 to 60 counts 36" to 53"; Dho- tees Angavastra- ms, towels silk and lace border. cloths.	For prices write to the organi- sation.
4. I. B. Rangaswamy Raja	" Rs 900/-	"	"
5. M. S. Dharmaraja	" Rs 2300/-	"	"
6. K. A. Sangilikalai Chettiar Sankara- pandipuram			"

Retail Sale Bhandars.

All the production centres have also retail sales. In addition there are the following retail sale bhandars:—

Name.	Address	Average sale per month. Rs.
	A. I. S. A.	
1. Central Vastralaya	Tirupur	
2. Khadi Vastralaya	Bangalore	4100
3. " "	Coimbatore	2000
4. " "	Conjeevaram	375
5. " "	Gobichettypalayam	375
6. " "	Karaikudi	3100
7. " "	Karur	500
8. " "	Madras	8500
9. " "	Madura	5000
10. " "	Mannargudi	1300
11. " "	Mayavaram	300

12.	"	"	Pollachi	600
13.	"	"	Salem	2300
14.	"	"	Tanjore	1200
15.	"	"	Tinnevelly	1450
16.	"	"	Tirupapuhur	1050
17.	"	"	Trichinopoly	4100
18.	"	"	Tuticorin	800
19.	"	"	Vellore	1350
20.	"	"	Virudunagar	650
21.	"	"	Calicut	1300
22.	"	"	Ernakulam	800
23.	"	"	Palghat	900
24.	"	"	Trivandrum	1000

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25.	Bharatmata Khaddar Sala,	Chidambaram	1100
26.	Co-operative Swadeshi Stores	Tindivanam	550
27.	K.V.Kalyansundara Mudaliar	Papanasam	400
28.	Khaddar Ashram	Kumbakonam	200
29.	Kaliya Mardan Khaddar		
	Stores	"	1500
30.	Gandhi Khaddar Nilayam	Nannilam	300
31.	B. N. Gowda	Hosur	100
32.	M. Kalyana Sundara Mudaliar	Mayavaram	700

U. P.

Agent.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
Secretary.	Sjt. J. B. Kripalani.
Head-quarters.	52 Hewett Road, Allahabad.

U. P. is still one of the comparatively undeveloped provinces so far as Khadi work is concerned. But the facilities for production are by no means inconsiderable. In the north-western portion of the province spinning is still to some extent a living industry, and large quantities of hand-spun

yarn are available in the villages and are brought to markets for sale. Therefore in this area there is no need to stock and distribute cotton to the spinners. In the eastern portion of the province the yarn production is not so considerable, but facilities for weaving, dyeing and printing are very great.

The U. P. Branch of the A. I. S. A. has 3 production centres of its own. One is at Ujhani in Badaun District. The U. P. Branch has been working this centre from 1926 with a capital of Rs. 5000/-. The centre gets yarn from the surrounding villages. During the year 1927-28 the number of spinners registered was 623 from 14 villages. The yarn purchased ranges from 6 to 10 counts, so that the Khadi produced is of the thick variety. The weavers working in the centre number 107 and come from 28 villages. The rates of wages for carding, spinning and weaving are as under:—

Carding for 80 tolas

Rs. 0—3—0

Spinning " " " 6 counts yarn

" 0—8—0

Weaving 27"

" 0—0—9 per yard.

" 36"

" 0—1—6 " "

The centre produces Khadi only of short widths. The weaving is very close and the prices comparatively cheap. The centre produces about Rs. 1500/- worth of Khadi per month. The prices of some of the chief varieties produced are as under:—

Khadi	29"	10 counts yarn	Rs. 0—6—3 per yard.
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"	30"	7 " "	" 0—5—6 " "
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"	37"	8 " "	" 0—6—3 " "
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Dhotee	41"	8 " "	" 0—7—3 " "
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Double thread Khadi	30"	6 counts	" 0—8—3 " "
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Chequer	31"	7 counts yarn	" 0—7—9 " "
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The second centre is at Akbarpur in Fyzabad District. Here the production is more considerable and varied. The

centre stocks cotton and exchanges it for yarn in the proportion of 3 to 2. During the year 1927-28 the centre distributed cotton in 93 villages, and the number of spinners registered was 186. The weavers engaged belonged to 28 villages, and numbered 61. The spinning and carding wages are very much the same as at Ujhani. The weaving wages are as follows:—

36" width	Rs. 0—1—6 per yard.
46" "	" 0—1—11 " "
60" "	" 0—2—9 " "

This centre was originally worked by the Gandhi Ashram, but was taken up by the U.P. Branch in March, 1928. Akbarpur produces finer quality and longer widths than Ujhani. Widths up to 64" are woven, and it is this centre that is supplying dhotees to the different bhandars, run by the provincial branch. Akbarpur is a good centre for bleaching, dyeing and printing. The bleaching here is of the finest. The usual varieties produced are plain Khadi, dhotees, dyed and printed goods, chaddars, etc. The prices of some of the chief varieties are as under:—

Khadi 36" 6 counts yarn	Rs. 0—5—9 per yard.
" 44" 10 " "	" 0—9—0 "
" 44" 14 " "	" 0—11—0 "
Dhotees 45" from 6 to 10 counts	" 0—6—3 to
	" 0—9—6 per yard according to count and texture

The centre produces on an average about Rs. 2000/- worth of Khadi per month.

The third centre at Kanth runs chiefly as a sub-centre of Akbarpur for yarn supply. There is, however, a small quantity of Khadi production also.

Altogether the total of Khadi production of the different centres run by the U. P. Branch during the year 1927-28 was Rs. 29024/-.

The U. P. Branch runs 5 sale bhandars of which the most important is at Allahabad. The other bhandars are at Agra, Lucknow, Aligarh and Banda. Besides the above bhandars run directly by the Branch there is another bhandar at Cawnpore which is being run by Sjt. Ramkumar Newatia and others under special agreement with the A. I. S. A. The A. I. S. A. has given a loan of Rs. 6000/- to this bhandar. This bhandar is having fairly good sales, about Rs. 2500/- per month. The A. I. S. A. investment in the province including the loan to Cawnpore is Rs. 56,286-3-3. The number of workers in the service of the Branch is 30

Production Centres.

A. I. S. A

Name.	Average production per month
1. Ujhani	Rs. 1500
2. Akbarpur	, 2000
3. Kanth	...

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4. Swaraj Ashram, Cawnpore	" 1000
5. Babu Ram Ramchandar, Amroha	" 400

Retail Sale Bhandars.

A. I. S. A.

Name.	Average sale per month.
1. Allahabad	Rs. 2000
2. Lucknow	" 1250
3. Aligarh	" 300
4. Agra	" 500
5. Banda	" 300

Aided.

6. Cawnpore	" 2500
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UTKAL.

Secretary

Sjt. Niranjan Patnaik.

Head-quarters

Berhampore (Ganjam).

Utkal is a province of chronic famine. No other province in India is so poverty-stricken. It is said that of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of Oriya speaking people nearly a crore are living in semi-starvation. Gandhiji has referred more than once to the living skeletons of Orissa. Here therefore is an obvious field for the introduction of the Charkha. But for various reasons the work could not be systematically organised before 1925. It was only in April of that year that with the help of Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta of the Khadi Pratisthan the All India Khadi Board took Utkal work under its direct control. Before that time Khadi work mainly consisted in importing Khadi from Tamil Nad and Andhra and selling it in Utkal. Now direct production within the province itself was taken in hand and from almost nothing it gradually rose to nearly Rs 4000/- worth per month. The progress made can be realised from the fact that while in 1924-25 Utkal had a production of only Rs 4882, in 1925-26 it had a production of Rs 33156/. About the same time the imports from other provinces were stopped and Utkal Khadi alone was sold by the sale bhandars, run departmentally.

The A. I. S. A. investment in this province is Rs 98, 088-15-7. The total production of Khadi at the A. I. S. A. centres last year was Rs 37490/- There were two centres of weaving—Kodala and Padmanabhpur—and 4 centres of spinning Boirani, Bolgarh, Aul and Tihiri—run by the Branch during the year. The work extended over 64 villages and supported 1188 spinners and 32 weavers. The total amount of benefit derived during the year from spinning and its connected processes by the poorer classes amongst whom work was conducted is represented by the following figures of wages :—



At the Aul Centre—both old women and young girls prefer to take to the Charkha



A group of spinners receiving their weekly wages at the Boirani Centre—Cuttack



Spinners at Kodala Centre.



Weavers at the Kodala Centre making their weekly deliveries of Khadi.

Spinning Rs 7296/-

Weaving „ 11103/-

Washing „ 934/-

In the spinning centres the earnings from spinning are a pure addition to the income of the spinning families and spinning has not taken the place of any other occupation. There are a number of families who live by spinning alone and in most cases it is stated that the earnings from spinning would represent an increase of about 50% to other incomes, even at the Boirani centre which is in a comparatively less distressed area than Aul and Tihiri. These latter centres are in the poorest areas of the province. Work there has only recently been taken up. At both these centres altogether there are now about 400 wheels working. Many of them are old wheels which have restarted work. New wheels are also being introduced and spinning and carding taught to would-be spinners.

In almost all these centres carding is done by the spinner herself, and the wages for spinning 2 lbs. of yarn are as under :—

Boirani Rs 0—8—0 to Rs 0—9—0 for 8 to 10 counts yarn

Aul Rs 0—10—0 „ Rs 0—13—0 , 10 to 13 „ „

Tihiri Rs 0—11—0 „ Rs 0—14—0 „ 11 to 15 „ „

The weaving wages are at present as under :—

36" Rs 0—1—9 per yard

45" „ 0—2—6 „

54" „ 0—3—6 „

Double thread 36" „ 0—1—9 „

Drill 28" „ 0—2—0 „

Utkal produces no cotton. The A. I. S. A. therefore imports cotton from Wardha. This to some extent accounts for the higher prices of Utkal Khadi as compared to goods produced in other provinces.

There are Several varieties of Khadi produced, including dhotees, drills, twills, sarees, chaddars of different patterns, varieties of towels, bed sheets, blankets, rugs, kambals, etc. Continuous efforts are made to improve the texture. A year ago the number of picks and ends used was about 30 to 32 per inch. It is now intended to introduce 38 threads. The prices of some of the chief varieties are as under :—

Dosuti coatings	36"	Rs 0-12-0 per yard
Plain shirtings	36"	" 0-8-6 " "
" "	45"	" 0-10-9 " "
Dhotees 4 yds.	45"	" 2-8-0 each
Sarees 5 yds.	45"	" 3-3-0 "
Towels 1½ yds.	28"	Rs 0-10-6 each
Dosuti blankets 3 yds.	54"	" 3-12-0 "
Printed chaddars 2½ yds.	45"	" 1-13-9 "
Dyed Body Printed Chaddars		
2½ yds.	45"	" 2-5-9 "
Plain Body Muffler 1 yd.	36"	" 0-8-6 "
Dyed Body Blanket 3 yds.	54"	" 4-7-6 "

The head office of the Branch is at Berhampore, where also is the Central Stores of the Branch.

The provincial branch has 5 centres of sale—Berhampore, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Bhadrak. The total sales of the A. I. S. A. bhandars for the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs 46784/—

The head office at Berhampore supplies the following implements and accessories for spinning and carding at the prices given below :—

Charkhas 18" diameter	Rs 2-8-0 each
" 24" "	" 3-8-0 "
" 24" " (fitted with 4 feet winder)	" 4-2-0 "

Spindle 9" long	" 0-2-6 "
Gut	" 0-0-4 per yard
Mal	" 0-0-9 each
Spindle holders made of bamboo waste	" 0-0-3 per pair
Winder 3 feet circumference.	" 0-1-6 each

Hand carding bows worth Rs 2-2-0 each and a crude type of gin are also made to order at the centres, the latter costing 0-12-0 to 1-0-0

Besides the A. I. S. A. Branch there are 3 independent Khadi institutions in the province. These are the Charkha Relief Department, with its head quarters at Sakhigopal, the Gandhi Seva Ashram at Champapurhat, and the Cuttack Khadi Association at Jagatsingpur. Of these the Charkha Relief Department is the most considerable. Pandit Gopbandhu Das was the founder of this organisation. It has got 8 centres of work, the most important of which is Sarangjodi. This institution produced Rs 11641-2-9 worth of Khadi during the year 1927-28 and sold Rs 11587 worth. The Cuttack Khadi Association produced Rs 2831-13-6 worth of Khadi and the Gandhi Seva Ashram Rs 1143-9-6 worth during the year.

Mention must also be made of the spinning activities that have been started by Sjt. Jivram K. Kothari in the neighbourhood of Pirhat. As yet, however, only the preliminary work of propaganda has been done and the people are being taught spinning and carding.

Taking the work of all the institutions together there are altogether 21 centres of Khaddar activities in Utkal, confined to the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam. The number of workers in the A. I. S. A. Branch is 53.

Production Centres.**Name & Address****Average production
per month.****A. I. S. A.**

1. Khadi Mandir Kodala	Rs. 5000
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Yarn centres.

2. Khadi Mandir, Boirani	"
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3. " " Bolgarh	"
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4. " " Aul	"
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5. " " Tihiri	"
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6. Charkha Relief Department, Sarangjodi	" 1100
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7. Cuttack Khadi Association, Jagatsingpur	" 400
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8. Gandhi Seva Ashram, Champapurhat	" 100
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Sale Bhandars.**Name.****Average sale
per month****A. I. S. A.**

1. Berhampore	Rs. 3500
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2. Cuttack	" 1500
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3. Balasore	" 650
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4. Bhadrak	" 500
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APPENDIX A.

The Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, manufactures the following implements, and can supply them at the prices mentioned below:—

Hand-Gin (Latest Pattern)	Rs 8—4—0
Middle size Pinjan (wooden)	" 2—9—0
" " " (bamboo)	" 2—9—0
Big Pinjan	" 6—8—0
Bardoli Pinjan	" 1—2—0
Spinning wheel (Bardoli Pattern)	" 9—0—0
Spinning wheel (bamboo)	" 12—0—0
Travelling Charkha (folding)	" 32—0—0
Pit Hand-loom	" 20—0—0
Fatka Hand-loom	" 40—0—0
Spindle 8" to 9"	" 0—2—6
" " " with pulley	" 0—4—0
" 10" to 11"	" 0—3—6
Takli	" 0—2—0
Takli Box	" 0—3—0
Äterän	" 0—2—0
Reel (yarn winder)	" 0—6—0
Modhiya (Spindle bearer)	" 0—6—0
Chamarkha	" 0—0—3
Chakardi (round disc)	" 0—0—6
Gotila (beater) Big	" 1—0—0
" " Middle	" 0—8—0
" " Small	" 0—3—0
Yarn Tester	" 45—0—0
Quadrant	" 47—8—0
Iron rod (for making slivers)	" 0—2—0
Brass rod	" 0—6—0
Patli	" 0—14—0

The following things can be supplied from the local market:—

Guts 3 threads	" 0—6—0
" 4 "	" 0—6—6
" 6 "	" 0—10—0
" 10 "	" 0—15—0
Kakar -	" 0—2—0

APPENDIX B.

Behar khadi prices.

Current prices of Behar khadi are as under:—

Plain khadi bleached 30" ordinary	Rs. 0—5—3 to 0—6—0	per yard
" " " 30" fine	" 0—9—0 " 0—10—0	" "
" " " 36" ordinary	" 0—6—0 " 0—8—0	" "
" " " 36" fine	" 0—10—0 " 0—12—0	" "
" " " 44" ordinary	" 0—8—0 " 0—9—0	" "
" " " 44" fine	" 0—11—0 " 0—13—0	" "
Double thread bleached 36" ordinary	" 0—8—6 " 0—10—0	" "
" " " 36" fine	" 0—11—0 " 1—0—0	" "
Coatings of different designs double thread, Drill, twisted 30" to 36"	" 0—11—0 " 0—14—0	" "
Dhotees 10×44" ordinary	" 5—0—0 " 5—4—0	" pair
" 10×44" superior	" 5—8—0 " 6—8—0	" "
" 10×44" fine bordered	" 6—0—0 " 8—8—0	" "
" 8×44" Do.	" 3—14—0 " 7—0—0	" "
Sarees 12×44" according to quality	" 6—8—0 " 9—0—0	" "
" 10×44" Do.	" 5—4—0 " 8—8—0	" "
Dosuti towels 2×30"	" 1—0—0	" "
Honey comb towels 2½×24"	" 1—0—0	" "
Bleached bordered chadars 3×60"	" 2—4—0 " 3—4—0	" "
Kokti Plain 36" according to quality	" 0—12—0 " 2—8—0	per yard
" Coating 36" " "	" 1—12—0 " 2—0—0	" "
" Sarees Fine 10×44	" 15—0—0 " 25—0—0	per pair
Kokti Chadars 3×44" according to quality	" 2—4—0 " 6—0—0	each
" turbans 7×22"	" 10—0—0 " 12—0—0	" "

